

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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JULY 1, 1817.

[6 of Vol. 43.]

* * We deem it proper, in reply to numerous applications from distant parts of the world, to state, that this Miscellany may be had through the Post-Offices, in the Capitals of the respective countries, or through the General Post-Office, London, on paying for six or twelve months in advance.

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Readers, whose intelligence merits our respect, scarcely need to be guarded against Impostors—who imitate our types, our arrangements, our title-page, and even the colour of our wrapper; in short, who imitate us in every thing *except* in the interest and originality of our contents; and in the love of truth, and the spirit of free enquiry, which characterize all our pages.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave to communicate to your readers and the public an account of a discovery, which has been made during the present month in the parish of Horley, in which I reside, of some curious animal remains, consisting of fragments of bones, and teeth of great dimensions.

It has happened that a number of labourers, who were employed in digging gravel at the southern extremity of a common called Peteridge-wood, found at several times pieces of unknown matter, so singularly formed and organised as to excite in them a momentary feeling of interest and curiosity; I regret to say, that this interest lasted no longer than while they could conveniently cleave them in pieces with their pick-axes—for, after having subjected them to this kind of examination, and finding it added nothing to the store of their knowledge, they threw away the fragments among the heaps of gravel, and consigned the subject to oblivion. This ignorance on the parts of the discoverers has proved fatal to the greater part of what has been found; and every vestige would probably have been thus disposed of, had not two entire teeth been found together, inserted in the sockets of a jaw-bone, which led the workmen to a knowledge of what these things really were.

One of these teeth, which were both grinders, has fallen into my possession; it is in a good state of preservation, but appears to be very brittle; its dimensions are as follow:—length upon the face, six inches and three quarters; greatest breadth on the face, three inches; depth of the solid part of the tooth, three inches and three quarters; beneath which there is on each side the tooth an

irregularly-formed ridge, which together have formed the roots, and extend about one inch and a-quarter further, making the whole measure of the depth five inches: its weight is four pounds thirteen ounces avoirdupois. The face of the tooth is nearly plain, having no high protuberances, but it has a considerable degree of roughness, occasioned by a number of slightly-raised, grey-coloured, bony ridges, which lie in a direction nearly transverse all over the face, parallel to each other, and about a fifth or sixth part of an inch apart. These ridges are arranged in pairs, each pair being united at the end by a curve; so that each pair of ridges is in reality but one continued ridge, the figure of which may be conceived by supposing a circle to be pressed together, so that its periphery consist of two parallel straight lines, united at their ends by two short curve lines; for the most part each of these pairs of ridges occupy the whole breadth of the tooth, but, as they approach one of the ends, a pair only occupies half the breadth, and another pair the remaining half; yet nearer the end the ridges are in three divisions, and at the extremity the division is fourfold; and here, from the shortness of what was in the other cases a flat side, it becomes curved, and assumes altogether a small circular figure. Upon breaking the tooth, these ridges are found to be the ends of a series of double laminae, of which the tooth is composed, and which are perpendicular to the face of the tooth; the figure of these double laminae may again be conceived by supposing a cylinder pressed nearly flat.

Among the other vestiges which the labourers have either destroyed or lost, are enumerated—a very large bone, supposed to have been a thigh-bone, quite perfect; a huge blade-bone, and a tusk

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of ivory, perfect in its form, described as being about half a rod in length;—the whole of which, excepting a fragment of between three and four inches in length, which I have in my possession, is destroyed and lost.

I have also saved two other teeth, which are not quite entire, and both of which appear to have been of imperfect growth. The bulk of one of them, when entire, was nearly equal to that of the one I have described: the other was much smaller, being of not more than a fifth or sixth part of the bigness of the others; it presents no worn face, and appears never to have been of any use to the animal as a tooth—it probably belonged to a young animal that had not acquired its growth.

I have also in my possession a few pieces of teeth, and a number of small fragments of large bones; but they are generally in so broken a state, that I believe they cannot be traced to any particular part of the animal frame. I have also a number of small fragments of bone in a fossil state. This enumeration, together with the companion tooth of the one first described, and which description will apply almost as well to that, but which is not in my possession, comprise almost the whole that have been saved of these curious vestiges.

The several spots in which these remains have been found are some of them forty or fifty yards distant from others; nothing like connexion was observed among the various parts, except that the large tusk lay in such a position that its base terminated nearly in the spot where the two connected teeth were found;—other teeth were found thirty yards distant; and the whole number of what were saved and destroyed certainly amount to as many as eight, and perhaps many more. These circumstances, conjoined with that of the smallness of one of the teeth, furnish, I think, a strong presumption that they have formed parts of several animals.

The whole of these remains, with one or two trifling exceptions, have been found lying on a bed of deep blue marl, at a depth of about eight feet below the surface. The super-strata consist first of mould, then of various layers of sand and gravel; in some of the layers are abundance of stones, and of smooth-worn pebbles; and immediately above the bones is a stratum, of six or twelve inches thickness, of sand, mixed with very small pieces of chalk. The whole of these strata are evidently an alluvial deposit, and have, in all probability,

been drifted hither by the floods of a small rivulet, one of the extreme branches of the River Mole, whose channel is at present about 160 or 170 paces removed from this spot; the bed of the stream is, however, sunk fifteen or sixteen feet below the surface of the earth that covered the bones, and seven or eight feet below the bed of marl on which the bones reposed. The highest flood ever remembered in this stream was not quite eight feet upon the part of the bed I measured;—so that the whole accumulation of river-deposit lies higher than any floods which have happened in these days. I am however satisfied that this circumstance will oppose in the mind of the geologist (whose researches teach him to discover in every feature of Nature traces of eternal change and revolution,) no obstacle to the belief that these relics owe their imperfect preservation to a protection afforded by the neighbouring stream,—especially when it is considered that small pieces of chalk are mingled in one of the strata, and that there are no original beds of chalk nearer than the hills, four or five miles distant, in which this stream has its sources.

I do not pretend to decide to what species of animal these remains have belonged, but I think they are unquestionably parts either of the elephant or of the unknown animal designated by the name of mammoth; the most perfect tooth exactly resembles specimens that I have seen in the neighbourhood of the Ohio, and from other parts of North America, which are called mammoth remains.

I have endeavoured to state with perspicuity the facts that have fallen under my own observation, and shall leave them to the naturalist to make deductions therefrom.

WILLIAM CONSTABLE.

Horley Mill, near Reigate;

May 26.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me, through your valuable miscellany, to do some justice to the memory of one who will live in the recollection of all who knew him, whilst any regard is entertained for every virtue of the head and heart—the late M. Rabaut de St. Etienne is the person to whom I allude, who has been most injuriously treated in a late number of the infamous Quarterly Review, and stigmatised with being a “factions Dis-senter.”

That

That M. St. Etienne was a Protestant minister, is undoubtedly true; but does the term "Dissenter" convey an appropriate idea of a Protestant minister in a Roman Catholic kingdom? During a residence of three months in Languedoc, in 1785, I had the happiness of an almost daily intercourse with M. St. Etienne; and it afforded me ample opportunity of becoming intimately acquainted with his public sentiments and private worth. Even the Roman Catholics of Nismes, though differing from him in their religious tenets with the warmth peculiar to their climate, always spoke of him with admiration. Perhaps the picture of a truly Christian minister was never more faithfully exhibited—learning, humility, benevolence, charity to every sect and communion, and an attention to every Christian duty, with the politeness of a person who had moved in the first circles of society, were the distinguishing traits of his character; and they secured him public respect, public esteem, and unbounded popularity.

When the revolutionary explosion burst forth, the Roman Catholics and Protestants at Nismes looked up to him together as the guardian of their interests, and elected him one of their deputies to the National Assembly by unanimous acclamation. This honour, when announced to him, he peremptorily declined, and it was not till after repeated importunity, and a struggle of some days, that his own inclinations gave way to those of his constituents, who had given him such a decided proof of their confidence. Little then did he deserve the opprobrious character of a "factious Dissenter;" and the "*Spreti honores etiam oblati*" might have been more truly said of him. His memorable vote in favour of the unfortunate Louis XVI. on the question of the "*Appel Nominal*," when he was aware of the dangers in which it would involve him, should have secured him, one might have supposed, from this calumnious attack. What he foresaw did not prevent the conscientious and strenuous exertion of his abilities in defence of the falling monarch, and the guillotine was its reward or punishment.

In the 28th number of the infamous Quarterly Review, p. 397, there is the following singular translated quotation from M. Pradt's *Congrès de Vienne*:—"At last this peace, so ardently desired, so long expected, has arrived; but, in order that the world should enjoy it, it will

be necessary to banish that tone and language which has embittered the actions of man, and ulcerated his heart, the interests of men have been too successfully opposed to each other, and those have been rendered enemies who are in fact members of one family. The custom of the Eastern sovereigns on their accession to the throne, with regard to their unfortunate brothers, has been too much adopted in the political world, and by those who give their attention to politics. Not being able to overcome our enemies, we appear to think we can never sufficiently hate them, that we cannot sufficiently insult them, and that it is not in our power to treat them with sufficient atrocity and perfidy. In consequence of being repeated, this language has been universal. There are nations of whom we cannot speak without insult, because we have insulted them for twenty years. The most odious imputations have been received into general usage, and become a part of our vocabularies;—we have gone so far as to represent the happiness of some as incompatible with that of others: in short, we have seen professors of national hatred."

This passage is, ludicrously enough, termed a "judicious passage," and the doctrine of mutual moderation, on a difference upon political subjects, is ostensibly recommended. One cannot help smiling, sir, on a recommendation so perfectly consistent with the candour and freedom from every species of political acrimony, for which this journal has acquired such an established reputation—but, as Lord Byron has observed, "Thus it is," and, "*Cædimus, inque vicem præbemus Crura Sagittis.*"

Boulogne sur Mer; May 23.

C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT a time when manuscripts and letters are daily discovered which elucidate a very important, but, till lately, a very obscure period in the history of the affairs of Scotland, it is desirable that every facility should be afforded towards rendering the collection as numerous and complete as possible. I, therefore, beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of those who are engaged in researches of this kind, that I, some years ago, met with, in the possession of a gentleman in Edinburgh, a thick quarto manuscript journal of the Pretender's Expedition in the year 1745. As my curiosity was

not at that time so great on this subject as it is at present, I was not so very particular in my observation of its contents as I should be now. But I recollect, distinctly, having attentively perused it from beginning to end, and that it struck me as being very sensibly written, and containing more judicious and original views respecting the conduct of the enterprize, than any other account that I had before, (and, I believe, I may safely add,) or since seen.

It purported (as I then understood,) to be written by Lord Elcho, who, it is known, was one of the Pretender's adherents; and who, from his elevated rank, was doubtless constantly near the Prince's person; and, from having less to distract his attention than the chiefs of clans had, must have enjoyed the best opportunities of judging of the events passing around him. From the house in which I read this manuscript, I presumed it to belong to some member of the noble family of Wemyss, in Scotland; and I have no doubt, were proper application to be made, that the present head of that family, whose intelligence and liberality of sentiment are well known, would either grant permission himself to have it published, or use his influence in obtaining that permission.

I shall esteem myself very fortunate if this intimation in any way prove the means of giving to the world a production, which I am confident would do infinite credit to the memory of the noble author, and would help to clear up several points in the history of those transactions, which the recent publication of the Culloden and Lockhart Papers have contributed to render so highly interesting.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne;
May 12, 1817.

H. E.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ENGLAND is justly pre-eminent among the modern nations of Europe, and indeed of the world, for its scientific and charitable institutions. In the British metropolis alone, it may be confidently said, there are more hospitals for the destitute and diseased poor, asylums for natives and foreigners, public schools, and benevolent institutions, than in any one kingdom of the modern world. Englishmen are characterized for morality and generosity; and they ought to be jealous of preserving and increasing this proud distinction. It is the laudable and rational love of liberty and

independence that leads to such ends; and none but free and liberal minds can banquet in "the luxury of doing good." A free-press, free discussion, and literary inquiry, are calculated to expand the understanding, and mend the heart.

Among the recent institutions of the metropolis, is one which I am anxious to make known to the public, through the medium of your useful miscellany—because it is calculated to produce much good, and because the benefits are likely to be mutually felt by the donor and receiver: for, as the great poet of nature appositely remarks,

"The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
It droppeth, as the gentle rain from
heaven,
Upon the place beneath; it is twice
bless'd—
It blesseth him that gives, and him that
takes."

It is well known that London is composed of all classes of persons—natives of every quarter of the globe, and provincials from every county, island, and district, of the kingdom. These are attracted by wealth, by curiosity, and by manifold other motives. Whatever may be the motives with the indigent, they should be speedily and properly employed,—for idleness leads to vice, and hence not only the individual is a sufferer, but the community is injured. As one means of counteracting this evil, some of the counties of England have metropolitical societies formed to protect and assist the poor emigrants of their respective districts; one of this nature has recently been organized by some noblemen and gentlemen of Wiltshire—the object of which is to raise a fund, by donations and annual subscriptions, for the purpose of apprenticing the children of poor Wiltshire parents, resident in the metropolis; also for advancing them money, at the expiration of their articles, to establish them in business. No one can doubt the utility and laudableness of such a plan: it is calculated to produce important effects,—as parents will endeavour to render their children eligible for such situations, the youths will be emulous to obtain and secure a good character during their servitude, in hopes of public reputation and public reward: one good example will excite laudable rivalry; and industry, sobriety, and economy, will arise out of such a system. As the *amor-patriæ* must belong to every honest breast, this will be warmly excited by those local and general associations which tend to link

man to man in harmony, and to promote an amiable rivalry of benevolence. It is well known that many of the rich citizens of London, and other eminent characters, have been raised from a state of poverty, and have, in advanced age, or after decease, founded hospitals, public schools, and other benevolent institutions, (see an interesting volume entitled "*Exemplary Biography*," containing memoirs of such characters.)

The first public meeting and organization of the Wiltshire Society took place on the 14th of May, 1817, at the Albion Tavern; when about fifty noblemen and gentlemen attended. Sir Benj. Hobhouse, bart. presided, and was supported by the Duke of Somerset, and one of the Members for Cricklade. After the cloth was removed, and certain "*toasts of course*" were given, the worthy chairman explained to the company the objects of the society, and expatiated with much eloquence and feeling on the benefits likely to accrue from it. With that felicity which usually characterizes the noble baronet's appeals on all benevolent occasions, his address was fully felt and appreciated; each vied with his neighbour in expressing approbation, and in promoting the subscription. Several sums of ten pounds were given, and nearly every person pledged his name for annual contributions. A committee was formed to carry the resolutions of the general meeting into effect; twelve stewards were nominated to direct the first anniversary meeting; the report of the temporary committee was confirmed, and the whole proceedings of the evening were cheerful, unanimous, and, consequently, auspicious of permanency, harmony, and vast utility. J. BRITTON.

May 20, 1817.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE notice you took of the case of stone in the bladder, under the article "*Devonshire*," p. 384, of the number for May, was doubtless inserted to oblige your readers: but, it is apprehended, you misunderstood the case, and therefore did not properly represent it. I caused a few copies to be struck off with the view of replying more readily to the inquiries of some friends and fellow sufferers, who had applied to me for information on the subject, and also with the hope that some medical person would consider the case, and endeavour to ascertain the cause of the separation of the calculus, which ascertainment may be

of use to others labouring under similar complaints. I did not say, that "I had discharged above forty stones from the bladder," a circumstance not novel, but that I had voided as many fragments of stone; thereby showing that the calculus had been separated, which I thought to be a very uncommon occurrence; nor did I determine whether the separation was caused by Adams' Solvent, or the calcined magnesia, but that I had used no other remedy which could have had such effect: I left the cause to be ascertained by more scientific persons.

It is true I voided many stones or pebbles of the size of wheat corns, and thousands of smaller gravel, before the presence of a stone was ascertained by sounding, at commencement of using the solvent—but scarcely any since but fragments. In the course of one day, in February last. I discharged twelve fragments, which, being analyzed in London, were found to consist of uric acid: and I have voided many fragments since, and hope to get rid of still more in the same way.

J. ISAAC.

May 17, 1817.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN an entertaining, but anonymous, volume, entitled, "*Memorandums of a Residence in France in the Winter of 1815-16*," I met with the following singular account of the effects of the celebration of high mass, upon the mind of the author, concluding with a compliment to the talents and virtues of my late much respected friend—the Rev. Hugh Worthington:—

"I had frequently attended the celebration of high mass in England, and had often admired it as a fine and imposing spectacle, but never saw it in so great a degree of perfection as on a festival at the church of St. Roch, in Paris. I do not remember the occasion, but am not likely ever to forget the ceremony or the feelings it inspired. I had been previously harassed with unusual fatigue, had passed several nights of broken rest, and had pursued my studies with a degree of assiduity and intensity which had quite unhinged my nerves, and left me in a state of body approaching very nearly to hysterical agitation. Under a feeling so oppressive and distressing, I looked about anxiously for something to turn the current of my thoughts, and tranquillize the painful irritation of my brain. The church of St. Roch was open and illuminated with unusual splendor; I passed in; and, hiring one of the little chairs, of which there are many hundred always ready, seated myself, and

and waited patiently for the commencement.

"The long preparation added still to the effect. The organ swelled out its majestic tones with the most exquisite modulation I had ever heard. The music of the Romish Ritual is exceedingly fine, and here it was heard to the fullest advantage. The venerable air and magnitude of the building—the great numbers of the communicants—the gorgeous habiliments of the long train of priests—the splendour of the prolonged ceremony—the exquisite chanting of the singers—were altogether infinitely impressive. I was so overpowered with my own emotions, that I could scarcely stifle the hysterical sobs which rose in spite of my exertions. I felt a sensation of awe, of reverential awe, which almost made me dread to lift up my eyes, lest I should encounter the reproving glance of an offended Deity. My conscience brought before me all the faults I had ever been guilty of; and I was overwhelmed with a sense of my own unworthiness and reprobation. Forgetting for a moment that I was assisting at a communion of which I was not a member, I knelt down and received the sacrament with as sincere a devotion as ever influenced the breast of the most bigotted believer in modern miracles! I thought not of the peculiar tenets of Catholic or Protestant, and only reflected on the power and the mercy of the Creator, and on the miserable impotence and unworthiness of human nature. I thought on that *perfect Man*, who sacrificed his life for the benefit of his abandoned fellow-creatures, and I ate the bread in commemoration of his sufferings. My feelings were excited to a degree of intensity, which could not long have continued without causing madness. I wished to retire, but had not the power to remove myself; on a sudden, some quarrel at the door respecting a dog which had been admitted into the church, turned the whole course of my ideas, and all the pomp and magnificence which had before produced so strong an effect on the mind, faded into nothingness and folly. I returned home dissatisfied and discontented. When I 'communed with my own heart in my chamber, and was still,' I reverted to the occurrence of the day. My body was now renovated by rest and refreshment, and I could calmly review my feelings and the cause of them: how did all the magnificent spectacle I had witnessed sink into nothing, when compared with the humble prayer of a contrite heart! I was angry and dissatisfied with the conviction that pressed itself upon me, that the feelings which were at the moment so sublime and overwhelming, were really the result of corporeal, not of intellectual impressions; and that the same ceremony would have had no such effect had I been in health and vigor. Yet the

highest enjoyment of these blessings would not have incapacitated me from relishing and sympathising with the ardent and unaffected piety, the saint-like purity of devotion which characterized the late Hugh Worthington, a man whose religious tenets I know not, but whose lively influential faith—whose energetic performance of his duties—whose exquisite simplicity of heart, and overpowering eloquence, rendered him a worthy member of the ministry of Christ, and an honor to human nature."

Whatever, Mr. Editor, may be thought of the former portion of this extract, I am persuaded the latter part will be acceptable to many of your readers; and gratifying as it is to meet with a tribute of respect to the memory of a beloved friend, a natural wish arises to extend the sphere of its circulation. Your insertion of the above will therefore much oblige,
J. EVANS.

Islington; May 1, 1817.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,
SIR,

THE question proposed by your correspondent Q. in your number for May, viz. whether a man possessed of nothing but personal property can, by his will, bequeath it entirely from his wife, and leave her in a destitute situation, seems to admit of an easy solution. It is clearly decided by the current of authorities, that all the personal estate belonging to a wife becomes the absolute property of her husband, as soon as he has reduced it into his possession; and that he may bequeath it by will entirely away from her, without the slightest possibility of having his request defeated. (Vide Co. Litt. 351, Comyn's Dig. title Baron and Feme, Bacon's Abr. title Executors, 3 T. R. 631, and Mr. Christian's note to page 445 of the first volume of Blackstone's Comm.) If, then, this be the law with respect to the property of the *wife*, there cannot be the smallest degree of doubt that it applies with much greater force to the property of the *husband*; he has an indisputable right, during his life, to give or dispose of his personal effects to any person, or in any way he may deem prudent, without consulting his wife upon the subject; and, consequently, the dispositions of his will, where nothing but personal property is bequeathed, are totally free from the claims of his widow, even though she be left destitute of the slightest provision. That it is a prevalent notion among many individuals that marriage entitles the wife, after her husband's decease, to a certain proportion of his personal property,

property, which he cannot bequeath from her, I am perfectly aware; and the idea has probably arisen from the words appointed to be said by the husband, in the matrimonial service of the Liturgy, viz. "with all my worldly goods I thee endow." This expression, though in former ages possessed of legal effect, has now become entirely destitute of operation: it originated in the custom of assigning dower *ad ostium ecclesie*, by which the husband endowed his wife at the church-porch (where all marriages were formerly celebrated,) with the whole or a certain quantity, of the lands he was then seized of, in full satisfaction of her dower upon his after-acquired property. If the husband had no lands, an endowment in goods, chattels, or money, at the time of espousals, was deemed to be a sufficient equivalent.—*Glanvil. c. 2.*

When the endowment was of lands, it was, as I have before stated, either of the whole that the husband was possessed of, or only of a certain portion; or, in other words, it was either *special* or *general*. When a *special* endowment was intended, the husband, after affiance made and troth plighted, used to declare with what specific lands he meant to endow his wife; and, therefore, in the old York ritual there is, at this part of the matrimonial service, the following rubrick—"Sacerdos interroget dotem mulieris; et si terra ei in dotem detur, tunc dicatur psalmus iste, &c." When the wife was endowed *generally*, the husband seems to have said, "With all my lands and tenements I thee endow;" and then they all became liable to her dower. When he endowed her with personally only, he used to say, "with all my worldly goods, (or, as the Salisbury ritual has it, *with all my worldly chattels*;) I thee endow;" which entitled the wife to her thirds, or *pars rationabilis*, of his personal estate; and there is no doubt that the words in the marriage ceremony of the established church was taken from one of these rituals, and which have probably induced your correspondent, as well as many others, to imagine that a woman is entitled to dower out of her husband's personal property, as well as out of his real estate, notwithstanding he by his will bequeaths his personal to others.

If any doubt existed upon the question after a reference to the authorities I have cited, it seems the Stat. of 11 Geo. I. c. 18, must completely remove it. Previous to the passing of that Act, the freemen of London could only dispose of a certain portion of their personal effects by their wills, on account of a custom

which existed to prevent them; and they were obliged to leave the remainder to devolve upon their widows and children; but the act in question has fully authorized the freemen to dispose of the whole of their personal property freed from the claims of their widows and children, and thus it has placed them upon an equal footing with the rest of their fellow-subjects, with regard to the power of bequeathing their property by will.

But, however clear it may be that the law enables a husband to bequeath his personal property from his wife, and leave her in a destitute situation, I think that any one who does so, for any other cause than gross misconduct on the part of the woman, may justly be said to sin in his grave, and to merit the execration of posterity.

BEAUCHAMP.

Chelmsford.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SOME months ago an inquiry was made in your Magazine concerning the place most suitable for a person of small income to live, and various parts of the country were in consequence pointed out by different correspondents. They all possessed claims to attention; but, among them, the city of Chester chiefly attracted my regard, as, among other advantages, it united the cheapness of the country with the social comforts of the town. Its most attractive excellence, however, is its singular salubrity, which I could have wished the writer to have more particularly described. In this respect it excels, not only any other town, but, what is surprising, any country parish in the kingdom; or, it is likely, in any other part of the world. On this subject, your readers will find some extremely striking details in the Philosophical Transactions for 1778, by Dr. J. Haygarth. A table is there exhibited of the annual average of deaths in the city for ten years preceding 1774. From this we collect, that only 1 in 58 dies annually in the six parishes within the walls; and, in the whole town collectively, 1 in 40; whereas, there die annually—at Jamaica, 1 white person in 5;—at Vienna, 1 in 19½;—at London, 1 in 20½;—at Edinburgh, 1 in 20½. The healthiest of the large towns is Manchester, where the proportion is 1 to 28. In the *Pais de Vaud*, and in some country parishes in Brandenburg, there dies 1 in 45. *Stoke Damerel*, in Devonshire, approaches nearest to Chester—1 in 54.

The causes of this singular degree of healthiness in Chester may be partly ascertained,

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ascertained, by attending to some peculiarities in its situation and structure, which the Doctor accordingly describes; and from which it appears that it is probably exempted, in consequence of these circumstances, from two of the principal sources of diseases—stagnant moisture and putrefaction. It is seated on a rising promontory, formed of a sandy, porous rock, through which water quickly filters. The streets likewise descend, in every direction, from the summit of this rock, with a gentle declivity to the edge of it; whence there is every way a perpendicular fall of several yards. The clearness of the air, too, appears to be extraordinary, from a register kept the last four years, (1770 to 1774;) during which interval, there were observed only thirty-two hazy, and six foggy, mornings. W. N.

Bedford-row; May 3, 1817.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CORRESPONDENT having called your attention to the Right Rev. Dr. J. Milner, I ask the favour of you to insert the following letter, which was written by that right reverend gentleman a few months ago. That a man of learning, in England, in the nineteenth century, should set his name to the account given of a miraculous restoration of a female breast, after it had been cut off, and buried in the church yard, is, to say the least, very extraordinary.

For the Orthodox Journal.

Mr. Andrews,—We have had several editions lately of that excellent work, the *Encyclopedia of Theological Knowledge*, *Alban Butler's Lives of the Saints*. This work, however, could not come down later than the time when the author finished it; that is to say, it could not contain the lives of those servants of God who have been canonized or beatified since the pontificate of Benedict XIV; but, as there are many in this predicament, I regret that not one of your learned and zealous correspondents has turned his thoughts towards giving their lives, which already exist in foreign languages, to the English public. A work of this nature would be equally curious, edifying, and useful: it would shew, in particular, that the Catholic church has not been less illustrious for the sanctity of several of her children, or for the splendour of the most wonderful and incontestible miracles which God has wrought at their intercession, in these irreligious times, than it was in the golden ages of primitive fervour. Among these eminent servants of God, whose names are already enrolled in the sacred catalogue, or who, after long and scrupulous inquiries and examinations, on the part of the Apos-

tolie See, are far advanced in the road to this distinction, I will mention the venerable Lignori, a late bishop in Apulia, the author of many pious treatises; at whose intercession, as has been incontestibly and publicly demonstrated within these few months, a woman whose breast had been cut off for a cancer, and buried in the church-yard, was suddenly restored to her, so that her infant drew milk from it in the same manner as from the other breast, which had never been diseased. I will also mention the B. Francis Caraciola, founder of the Regular Clerks, Thomas of Philadelphia, a negro saint of the order of St. Francis, St. Angela de Mecci, foundress of the Ursuline nuns, and the venerable Paul of the Cross, founder of that most edifying and useful order of apostolical hermits, who, from their devotion to the Passion of our divine Saviour, are called Passionists. As this most holy man, and saint among the saints, as I may call him, was in affection and devotion at least particularly connected with our country, I will here set down what one of his first disciples, now a bishop in Italy, and a living mirror of sanctity, has published in this respect concerning him: *Vita del Ven. Paolo de la Croce*, p. 206. "It cannot be said how many tears he shed, how many ardent sighs he sent up to Heaven, and how fervently and constantly he prayed for the conversion of heretics, and particularly that England might return to the bosom of the Catholic church: very frequently he was heard to declare that England was close to his heart. 'O England! England!' he would cry out, on other occasions, with the most lively emotions, 'Let us pray for England.'—I, for my part, cannot help doing so, even though I wished not to do it; for no sooner do I begin my prayer than this poor kingdom rushes into my mind: and there are now more than fifty years that I have constantly prayed for the conversion of England. This I do in particular every morning, when I offer up the holy mass. What God will do with that kingdom I do not know, perhaps he will shew mercy to it, and conduct it, in his infinite mercy, to the true faith: at all events, let us pray for it, and leave God to do the rest. Meditating, on a particular occasion, on the loss of that kingdom, heretofore so fruitful in saints, he was seen to be quite absorbed and insensible: he was then in the Infirmary, and about to take a medicine, which he held in his hand, stirring it about again and again, without knowing what he did; at length he exclaimed with extatic fervour, 'O where am I now? My spirit is in England, that land of martyrs; and praying God for that kingdom.'" JOHN MILNER, D.D.

Wolverhampton; Aug. 18, 1815.

The foregoing is an exact copy of a letter I have this moment taken from the *Orthodox Journal*, Vol. 3, No. 27, page 306.

SCRUTATOR.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

Of all the circumstances that tend to deteriorate the character of a nation, an absolute and tyrannical form of government is the most powerful and the most certain: it suppresses the energies of its subjects; and, by keeping them from the exercise of the privileges of free citizens, excludes every thing that might exalt and dignify them. Knowledge is the bane of such governments, and ignorance their natural ally; hence the press becomes the object of apprehension, and its control an important principle in their conduct. It is said that knowledge is power; and it cannot be doubted that the political strength of a nation is as greatly dependant on the intelligence and moral qualities of its inhabitants as on the extent of its population. By depriving its subjects of free investigation, and by making the press a servile instrument for promoting its narrow and sinister designs, an arbitrary government takes the surest steps of establishing its authority; but it must be at the expence of every thing that gives vigour and energy to a country.

Of the truth of this the history of all nations bears ample evidence; and in few instances has the influence of two different systems of government been more strikingly exemplified than in the present state of North and South America. The great superiority of the former to their neighbours is admitted by Humboldt, although evidently willing to give a favourable representation of Spanish America; and the cause of it he justly attributes to the enjoyment of constitutional liberty by the Anglo-Americans: these, possessing a free republican government, are fast attaining an important station in the political world; and the United States have already produced men who have made no inconsiderable additions to literature. But the latter, long enslaved under a despicable thralldom, is without a national character, and ravaged by the relentless miseries of civil discord.

In considering the widely different circumstances under which the two principal divisions of the new world have been placed, the same result could not have been reasonably expected *a priori*. Our quondam colonies were, in a great measure, settled by a race of men remarkable for their determined opposition to any encroachment on their

civil and religious liberties, and who left their native country rather than give up sentiments to which they were so firmly attached. Principles, for which they had made so great a sacrifice, would thus be the more endeared to them, and would of course be transmitted to their posterity. People with such opinions, entertaining a high value for independence, and a spirit impatient of restraint, would naturally be disposed to withdraw themselves from the dominion of the parent country, when existing circumstances should favour such a measure;—to this cause the separation of the United States from Great Britain may be more fairly assigned than to the mistaken policy of the British ministry. South America, on the contrary, was peopled by strangers from Europe, lured by an avaricious pursuit of wealth, or an inordinate love of adventure: there was nothing in such objects to inspire a generous love of freedom in the cruel sons of Spain; and the clergy, with the aid of the *holy* Inquisition, contrived to rivet their chains.

Among the impediments that have retarded the success of the revolution in South America, a want of union and combination between the chiefs is one of the most effectual. The nature of the conflict has assumed more the aspect of a war of partizans, rather than that of a people struggling for their independence. They want, as you have observed on another occasion, a Washington to head their armies, and a Franklin to direct their councils; their efforts are paralysed by being made in different directions—there is no analogy, no combination, in their actions. If they had had a centre of union, and their whole force had been directed by the same impulse, they might long have overthrown the authority of the imbecile Ferdinand. In addition to this, the priesthood, finding that the effects of the revolution would be to reform the ecclesiastical abuses, added the weight of their influence to the royal cause.* That, in a country so long under the influence of the clergy, their power should be considerable, might have been expected, and they would of course adhere to that state of things by which it was supported.

The existence of civil war, although in itself a most serious evil, has often

* For some interesting particulars in proof of this, see Faxar's account in the Journal of Science and the Arts.

proved the means of eliciting talent, and bringing latent energies into action; and that this may be the case in the present instance, is much to be desired. That the force and vigour of Milton's genius were greatly indebted to the peculiarity of the times in which he lived, may be reasonably supposed. And, although the Royal Society, in all probability the most illustrious literary institution ever formed, was not founded by the persons immediately engaged in the civil contests of that age, it is very likely that its existence was owing to the spirit of inquiry excited by those political events. Lord Lyttleton, who was decidedly monarchical in his ideas, and by no means friendly to the parliamentary cause, acknowledges the benefits derived from the memorable triumph of constitutional freedom over the unjust assumptions of regal authority.

Of the final result of a war, protracted by the injudicious conduct of the independents, rather than by the strength of their opponents, no apprehension need be entertained. It is not only the philanthropist who might hail the release of a country so extensive, and with so many capacities for improvement, from the domination of a government the most despotic, and the most contemptible in Europe;—commerce has acquired fresh vigour from the progress of the revolution; and science, we may anticipate, will be equally promoted. The independence of South America is desirable in a political point of view, as it would augment its strength and resources—thus rendering it a counterpoise to its more enterprising neighbour. Such an allusion, however, may be condemned as savouring of the execrable doctrine of one nation being the natural enemy of another: but far be it from me to sympathise with the feelings of those calculating politicians, who seem to regard men as born for nothing but to become the instruments of ambitious statesmen—as if the only object of existence was, that mankind should ruin and annihilate each other.

EDWARD HATFIELD.

Great New-street; May 24.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE greatest, and almost only, composer in the style of the English oratorio, was not a native of this country, but, from the 25th year of his age, he lived in England, where he com-

posed the whole of his oratorios,—a style of music which he considered as better suited to the native gravity of an English audience than the Italian opera, to which he had been composer for some years previous to the appearance of his oratorios. The oratorios of Handel, therefore, I consider as purely English compositions; as also the "Creation" of Haydn, which is written in our language, and was composed, like those of Handel, for "an English audience."

There does not seem to be any style of continental music which exactly answers to the English oratorio; some, indeed, of the serious operas of Mozart, and the older Italian masters, are abundantly fine and excellent in their way, but they want the grandeur and sublimity of the chorusses, which form so conspicuous a part in the English oratorio, and which afford so distinct a line of separation between it and the Italian opera. Still, however, in other respects, these compositions bear so strong a resemblance to each other, that they may properly enough be compared together, always recollecting however the chorus, in which our oratorio stands unrivalled.

It would be highly improper to take our ideas of the Italian opera from the specimens we have been accustomed to witness and applaud at the Opera-house of late years; those heterogeneous compositions, made up of miserable and incongruous music, tagged together to display the peculiarities, good or bad, of the reigning favourite singer of the day; in songs too, in which, as in the rest of the opera, the music is any thing but the appropriate vehicle of the sense expressed by the words. If such compositions as these embraced the whole range of the Italian opera, it would be beneath contempt; but, so long as the beautiful operas of Mozart, Handel, Sacchini, Guglielmi the elder, Winter, and many others exist, this style of music will always afford the greatest pleasure to those hearers who are capable of understanding and estimating its merits. Great objections, however, may be made to the principles upon which the basis of the Italian opera is founded; there are many and strong reasons why it is improper for tragedies, and other theatrical compositions, to be written in the form of regular versification; but it is ridiculous to hear a man singing, while personating the agonies of despair, or bewailing the anguish of disappointed love, in the same tones, and often with the same graces and decorations, as he celebrated

his joy at being made happy by his favourite innamorata, or expresses his grief at being sentenced to the block or to the stake.

But it is in vain that we shall look for such absurdities in the construction of the English oratorios; freed from them by being sung without being acted, when properly contrasted words are chosen, they afford to the composer the most perfect opportunities of displaying, to advantage, the highest powers of the most transcendent abilities. Like the grouping of objects in the painting of a skilful artist, each new strain acquires additional beauty by being contrasted with the part which preceded it, each conspiring to form a whole, the perfection and unity of which consist in blending together and harmonizing subjects, which, if taken separately, would lose much of their effect, or, if performed in any other order, might perhaps be almost disagreeable: and this circumstance, perhaps more than any other, has tended to blunt the desire our countrymen should have to hear these divine compositions, and consequently has diminished the frequency of their performance. It is as great injustice to take them to pieces, and judge of the merits of particular parts when deprived of their backgrounds, as it would be to criticise the value of the principal figure in a picture, after having effaced the surrounding scenery.* It is true, indeed, there are many parts in these compositions whose intrinsic value makes them perfect and complete in themselves, and, as such, they must continue to be prized whilst musical taste shall exist; but still, even these, in many instances, lose much of their effect by being disjointed from their parent stock. It would be a pleasing, and far from an useless, task to point out, and discuss, the innumerable beauties of this kind to be found in the oratorios of Handel, Haydn, Boyce, &c. but it would be too far swelling this essay, without an adequate advantage being gained, as detached criticisms on particular passages will always be of use, by making more familiar to all, and

* Here, as it materially injures the effect produced by the performance, I cannot refrain from mentioning the disgust I felt at some late attempts made to introduce Italian singers as performers in our oratorio-music; but, happily, the utter impossibility of their giving the proper pronunciation and feeling to such music, will become an effectual bar to the general adoption of any innovation of this nature.

to many, by disclosing, funds of pleasure and instruction, which, to the lovers of music, are probably inexhaustible.

The oratorios of Handel, however, are not perfect; they have faults, and contain too many specimens of bad writing; but, unfortunately, his labours were the labours of one working for his daily bread, which circumstance, (as is too frequently the case,) hastened the publication of works at present imperfect, which, if longer submitted to the improving hand of time, would have shown forth the brightest ornaments of that or any other age.

I cannot leave the consideration of this style of composition without most earnestly recommending it to the attention of those young men whose particular abilities may lead them to study music as a profession, there being no other which affords a field so ample for the display of excellence. It is one, however, in which moderate talents will have no chance of succeeding, because, from its plan, embracing almost every other style of composition, none but an universal musical genius can expect to produce a work which will do honour to himself, and meet with encouragement from the public. In this it most nearly resembles the historic style in the sister art of painting, which, for the same reasons, can only be attempted by those in whom first-rate talents have been matured by the soundest judgment and the deepest study.

MUSICUS

July 17, 1816.

For the Monthly Magazine.

UNCONNECTED SKETCHES of SWISS SCENERY; in LETTERS to a LADY.

The Valley of the Rhone.

My dear Madam,

IN this valley are found persons called *Goitres* and *Cretins*. The former are distinguished by swellings of the neck, so large as to render them hideous: this disease does not materially diminish the number of their days, although it has some effect on their general health. The *cretins* are the most powerless, the most loathsome, the most unlike human beings, yet bearing the human form, that I ever beheld; they are so baneful, that my nature chills even at the recollection of them. They are born idiots; they never attain a maturity of form or of intellect; their youth, their middle age, their latter years, are the same—a heavy, an unchangeable, a leaden trance, locks up the sources of physical and mental energy. They possess the appetitive

[July 1,

organs, yet enjoy neither sights, nor sounds, nor odours, nor sensations; but hunger, hunger approaching voracity, appears to supply the darkness of the other senses. They are sunk even beneath the lowest gradation of animated beings; they are incapable of the blind attachment of brutes, they have not locomotion, for a cretin of twenty-five years cannot stand, but lives in a cradle, or in the arms of the wretch whose destiny it is to preserve its existence. Add to this maturity of years, contracted features of face, a head partially covered with hair, bearing the dark hue of manhood, eyes weak and scarcely unclosed, and lashes so clotted with thick moisture as to deform, rather than ornament, the lid, flesh devoid of elasticity, with the discoloration of death;—picture all this, and you may think that you behold the creature that has no parallel. Yet this being, fallen as it is below the vilest of the brute species, bears the human form! the form of man, in whom is sometimes beheld a shadowing of those attributes which are assigned to the Deity! Yet, let me hasten to draw a veil before this picture of loathsome imbecility; and ought I not to apologize for having dwelt so long on a subject which must distress you? I do so, and beg to assure you, as an apology, that my mind was haunted by this afflicting subject, as we are troubled by a frightful dream, which clings to our diseased imaginations.

It is some relief to the feeling mind to know, that this malady, which we have reason to believe has always afflicted the Valaisans, has been of late years greatly alleviated; yet a traveller cannot enter far into this valley without being afflicted with the sight of goitrous persons employed at their avocations, or cretins inactive and insensible, reclining in chairs, or in the arms of their parents.

In considering the sources of these disorders, Mr. Coxe appears to offer a theory for the first only: it is his opinion that this disease is attributable to a calcareous deposit, found in the waters of the valleys where goitres reside; that the adhesion of this to the glands of the throat, at that early period when they are most susceptible, causes this expansion, which at length becomes monstrous; he asserts that animals also are affected in the same manner. This disorder is not peculiar to Switzerland, or even Europe, it is known to exist in Asia, for goitrous persons are found in the valleys of all mountainous countries, excepting those in a high northern latitude. I do not hear, indeed,

that they are found farther north than our own vale of Derbyshire. Mr. Coxe, in proof of what he seems to consider no longer hypothetical, informs us that this calcareous deposit has been found in the throats of such men and animals as have been dissected.

Saussure denies the truth of this theory, which has long prevailed, and attributes the goitrous affection, which is local, and cretinism, which pervades the system, to the same cause, namely—the extreme heat of the sun, which, by being confined in valleys whose extremities do not open upon plains or tracks of country where the air circulates freely, generates a species of corruption, the nature of which is not precisely known. This impure atmosphere, acting upon the tender frame of infants, causes that relaxation not only productive of the goitrous swelling, but of a general atony of the system, which is indeed the distinguishing character of this loathsome malady.

In tracing the scale of this disorder (to admit Saussure's theory), from *cretinism* down to *goitre*, we observe, as he remarks, that some can utter only inarticulate sounds; others, with painful hesitation, stammer out a few words; some, without the exercise of reason, partake of the domestic labours of the house, not from instruction, but from imitation only; while others marry, and sustain the duties of parents, and their rank in society, with no inconsiderable share of respectability.

An opinion has long prevailed among the natives that cretinism is attributable to impure atmosphere, for they send their offspring to be nursed on heights, which are supposed to be removed from the impurity of the valley; and it does not unfrequently happen that the *accouchements* of the Valaisans take place among the mountains. A portion of intellect, little exceeding instinct, would dictate this;—they observe the health, strength, and perfect forms, of those who are born on lofty situations, and, comparing them with the loathsome disease, or, at best, the imperfect health which invariably attends their own offspring, a conclusion naturally follows: the cause is mysterious, but the effect must have been observed from generation to generation.

In support of his theory, Saussure informs us that goitres are not found on mountains, or even in the lofty valleys of mountainous countries; and he adds, that, if a person possessing only a superficial knowledge of physiognomy were to visit Martigny on a fair-day, when the natives

natives of the valley and of the heights above it are assembled, he might, by inspecting their countenances and forms, decide with confidence on the altitude at which each individual was born.

Coxe's theory of the goitrous affection may be correct, but it is more probable that Saussure is right in supposing that cretinism and goitre are both induced by heated and impure atmosphere; and there is this fact in proof of the truth of his theory, that neither goitres nor cretins are found in high northern latitudes.

I like to propose doubts, they are the tests of science and of wisdom: the tenacious adherent of system is, in my estimation, a species of bigot; temerity and cowardice are most paradoxically united in him—he has the hardihood to assert that his opinions are true and incontrovertible, yet has he the cowardice to shun discussion; and, associated with these, we invariably meet with loss of temper, which is indicative of shame and defeat. Would that the spirit of academic philosophy were engrafted in all hearts!

How refreshing was it to turn our eyes from Meville, where we had been gazing on an object in whom was united the years which border on manhood, with the helplessness and mental non-existence of infancy; and behold the magnificent and beautiful Salenche falling, as it were, from a mountain-summit into the vale before us! The fall of this river, called, *par excellence*, I presume *Pissevache*, unites the extremes of beauty and sublimity. To be seen to the greatest advantage, the traveller should approach the base of the mountain on the north-west side of the cascade; from this point of view it appears to descend from the pure ether that surmounts it: its immense volume, dashing in the descent from its bed upon a rugged shelving of rock, produces an appearance the most singular and enchanting. The effect of reflected light on its far-spreading foam, which is wafted like clouds into the valley, gives existence to the rainbow, and presents every colour and combination of the prism; but this diversity of refraction is to be witnessed about sun-rise only. In consequence of the violence with which the river falls on the projecting rock, it rises into the atmosphere in a variety of shapes, too various and too extraordinary for the memory to retain—sometimes in the form of sky-rockets, which the eye traces for a time, until they lose their first form, and soon afterwards vanish from the sight: such too

was the appearance of the distant spray, which appeared to fade away like exhalation, while the foam, with which the person of the traveller is surrounded, makes him fancy that he is enveloped in a shower of liquid silver. You cannot conceive with what delicious abandonment I gave loose to my imagination; the visions of faëry were never more beautiful than the sights which all may behold here, but those especially which Fancy, with her piercing eye, her soft voice, and busy finger, assisted me in discovering.

This river, which rises among the Pennine Alps, acquires in its course a volume which would have conferred on it fame and honour if it watered a region more habitable than that where Nature has placed it; yet how magnificent is its termination!—from an elevation exceeding two hundred and fifty feet it falls with a tumultuous sound, and displays a brilliancy and sublimity in death that the majestic Rhone, which receives its almost lifeless remains, no-where presents: it calls to my mind the premature decrease of virtue, amiability, and loveliness, destined apparently to have enjoyed a long, a useful, and a happy life.

The only object which arrested my attention before we entered Martigny, was the mouth of the river called *l'Eau Noire*, or *Triant*, at the village of Verrierie, which rises near Valorsine; after dashing through a narrow, deep, rugged, and gloomy chasm, it flows sluggishly into the Rhone: its dark course, its passive and unpicturesque termination, are strikingly contrasted with the lofty bed, and the brilliant and impetuous fall of the Salenche.

T. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN Mr. Grahame's late tract, entitled, *Defence of Usury Laws* against the Arguments of Mr. Bentham and the *Edinburgh Reviewers*, by James Grahame, esq., advocate, p. 17, I read this passage:—"The principles of these modern Usury Laws have been explained by Adam Smith, of whose simple and luminous exposition I shall now attempt to exhibit the substance. Could he have anticipated the objections which these principles were destined to encounter, he would, perhaps, have defended them as fully as he has explained them."

Whatever may be the force of this argument, on which this antagonist seems to have placed his principal reliance, natural

natural enough it was that it should have presented itself to him as being not much exposed to refutation. So, however, it does happen, that a document is extant, by which not much doubt will be left of the erroneousness of any conception that may have been entertained, of a disposition, on the part of Adam Smith, to enter on this ground upon the lists with Mr. Bentham.

Of the document to which this alludes, here follows a transcript:—

“Dr. Reid, professor of moral philosophy, at Glasgow, in his letter to Dr. Gregory, of Edinburgh, as the latter says, seems to be more enlarged now in his sentiments, for he agrees with the author of the *Defence of Usury* without making any exceptions in the case of money bargains; and says, he is much pleased with the tract sent him on *Usury*, and thinks the reasoning unanswerable: dated Glasgow, Sept. 5, 1788. Also, Dr. Gregory in his letter says, he too is a convert to the author's doctrine, and considers it as demonstration.

“Did we never tell you what Dr. Adam Smith said to Mr. William Adam, the counsel M.P., last summer, in Scotland? the doctor's expressions were, that ‘The *Defence of Usury* was the work of a very superior man, and that, though he had given him, the doctor, some hard knocks, it was done in so handsome a way that he could not complain,’ and seemed to admit that you were in the right. Thursday evening, December, 1788.”

The history of it is this. Soon after Mr. Grahame's tract came out, having, at the house of Mr. Bentham, in conversation with Mr. Bentham, mentioned to him this tract, and in particular the above passage in it, one of us took down a copy of that tract of his, and in one of the leaves at the end I saw the above memorandum, of which I obtained leave to take the transcript which I now send. To some question of mine concerning the history of it, I received from Mr. Bentham answers to the following effect:—“The hand-writing was that of his late father's, deceased anno 1793, to whom he had presented this copy.” The persons alluded to by the word *we*, in “*did we ever tell you*,” &c. were George Wilson, king's counsel of the King's Bench bar, not long ago deceased; and James Trail, many years member for Oxford, under the patronage of the Hertford family, and who, at his death, was in Ireland next in office to the lord-lieutenant's secretary, (I do not at the

moment recollect the title of the office;) with both of them Mr. Bentham was in habits of the strictest intimacy. The letter was written from Scotland, by Mr. Trail, and addressed (for it made little difference) either to Mr. Bentham or to Mr. Wilson; Mr. B. rather thinks to Mr. Wilson, and that the “*did we tell you*,” was from Mr. Wilson to Mr. Bentham, who was then in the country, at some little distance. Be this as it may, he left with his father the letter or letters in question, from which the passages were copied as above; and he has since seen them among the family papers.

The Mr. William Adam, counsel, M.P., was the old gentleman's formal amendment to Will. Adam, the only appellation by which Mr. Trail could, in such a letter, have designated a gentleman with whom they were all so well acquainted. Mr. Adam being now judge of the jury-court in Scotland, it might now be in Mr. Grahame's power to satisfy himself how far, as to what concerns that gentleman, the statement was correct.

Mr. Bentham, on this same occasion, re-called to my memory a copy he has of Adam Smith's *Theory of Moral Sentiments*. It is the edition of 1790, the last of those printed in the author's lifetime. The copy was a present from Adam Smith: it came to him in pursuance of a note, dated October 25, 1790, from Mr. Lawless, foreman of the bookseller, (Cadell,) and with the melancholy and affecting character of a legacy: for the same note which announced the present, gave the first intelligence of the donor's death. The mixed sort of sensation which it produced in the breast of Mr. Bentham, not to speak of the rest of the company, for when it reached him he happened to be with a party at Bowood, (it was in the first Marquis of Lansdowne's time,) may be imagined. Between Adam Smith and Mr. Bentham this was the only intercourse; though probably, on the publication of the *Defence of Usury*, while Mr. Bentham was on his travels, a copy might have been sent as from him to Adam Smith.

April 15, 1817.

J. H. K.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

Meaux, in France; Dec. 11, 1816.

IN this neighbourhood nearly all the cottagers are land-owners, that is, possess from half an acre to five acres, and the cultivation of these little spots occupies

occupies their time, and the produce keeps their families. Three-fifths of the land is planted with vines, hence we may conclude the general distress in this season of scarcity. To alleviate it a little, the crop of potatoes is every where abundant, and poor families boil half a-peck of potatoes, a couple of cabbages, and half a pound of bacon, which forms their breakfast, dinner, and supper. It is unnecessary to state the quality of the soup made from such materials, a little improved by two or three carrots and a roasted onion. Such is their fare, and must be during the winter. Labour is also extremely cheap, a man will go thirty miles with his horse and cart, laden both ways, for 7s.; and a master gardener earns only 18d. per diem, providing his own food. Female labour is from 5d. to 7½d. per day; the hire of a horse for work, (a sort of gallo-way,) is 30 sous, (15d.); and of an ass, 7½d. It is an old adage, that three Frenchmen would live where one Englishman would starve—it is very true, and live well. An Englishman will broil a stake and lose all the fine delicious juice in the fire; a Frenchman will boil half the quantity with vegetables, have good broth for three persons, and meat enough for all; or he will fry it, and, with the juice of the meat left in the frying pan, he will make a better soup than is frequently to be found in English coffee-houses at a shilling per bason. In a French kitchen, whether great or small, nothing is wasted; and a French cook would think it the sin against the Holy Ghost, from which even the Pope would not absolve him, were he to waste or sell his dripping.

We say, the French have no word to express comfort; true, but they have the idea and practise it, while we too often content ourselves with the name; for instance, a poor woman who keeps a stall in a market from morning to night, how miserable is her situation in England, she never has a comfortable meal; look at a French market-woman, she has a morsel of meat and a few vegetables, perhaps only two ounces of bacon, beef, or mutton; she has a little earthen furnace like a flower-pot, and a penny-worth of charcoal, she stews her morsel at her feet in an earthen saucepan, and with a little bread has two or three warm comfortable meals, while the charcoal keeps her feet warm all day. Can we doubt then as to the relative degree of comfort enjoyed by the French and English women?

In England, if a poor man has no home to dress his victuals, he buys a morsel of indifferent meat at the market, and takes it to a public-house to dress, where he spends his time and his money, and forms bad connexions. In the parts of Paris, inhabited by the labouring classes, women have stalls with frying-pans, gridirons, chops, herrings, potatoes, (fried,) &c. &c. where, for two-pence, a poor man may make a tolerable repast. The gridiron is on the fire, and, for one half-penny beyond the cost of the meat, or fish, it is nicely fried. The writer of this article has frequently stood by and admired the dexterity, the cleanliness, and economy of these persons: he has left the scene, gone to a *restaurateur's*, ordered the same things for his dinner, costing him three shillings, and found them neither so well dressed nor so well served. As England suffers from scarcity, these hints, circulated by the *Monthly Magazine*, may produce much comfort amongst the lower classes; and, in keeping persons from public-houses, where they now are often obliged to go from necessity, public morals will, undoubtedly, be benefited. The scheme would take at first from its novelty, and be continued from its evident utility, as persons would thus make a better meal for three-pence than they now do often for a shilling.

S. T. Y.

For the Monthly Magazine.

FINANCIAL PAPERS,

Published by the House of Commons.

PUBLIC INCOME of Great Britain for the Year ending the 5th of January, 1817.

ORDINARY REVENUES.

Permanent and Annual Taxes.

CUSTOMS	£8,169,780
Excise	19,013,630
Stamps	6,184,288
Land and Assessed Taxes	7,257,906
Post Office	1,639,854
One shilling in the pound on Pensions and Salaries	22,576
Six pence in the pound on Pensions and Salaries	13,660
Hackney Coaches	26,496
Hawkers and Pedlars	22,036

Total Permanent and Annual

Duties

Small Branches of the Hereditary Revenue.

Alienation Fines

Post Fines

Seizures

Compositions and Proffers

Crown Lands

EXTRAORDINARY

[July 1,

EXTRAORDINARY RESOURCES.

War Taxes { Customs	1,007,810
{ Excise	4,581,637
{ Property Tax	12,039,120
{ Arrears of Income Duty	36
Lottery, net profit	234,680
Moneys paid on Account of Loans raised for Ireland	4,558,558
Balance due by Ireland, on joint Expenditure	1,184,009
Issuing Exchequer Bills for Grenada, &c.	5,091
Unclaimed Dividends	303,506
Surplus Fees of regulated Public Offices	28,619
Imprest Moneys repaid	101,259

Total (independant of Loans)	66,579,420
Loans paid into the Exchequer	8,939,802

Grand Total Income .. 75,519,223

EXCISE.

Net Payments into the Exchequer in the Year ending the 5th of January, 1817.

Auctions	£245,930
Beer	2,881,772
Bricks and Tiles	229,919
Candles	301,033
Cocoa-nuts and Coffee	102,024
Cyder, Perry and Verjuice	7,363
Glass	319,010
Hides and Skins	573,631
Hops	192,784
Licences	669,979
Malt	1,438,091
Paper	416,807

Printed Goods	363,487
Salt	1,503,431
Soap	755,499
Spirits, British	1,563,299
Ditto, by Act 51, Geo. III. c. 59	516,640
Spirits, Foreign	1,263,654
Ditto, by Act 51, Geo. III. c. 59	37,640
Starch	31,202
Stone Bottles	797
Sweets and Mead	10,923
Tea	1,334,786
Tobacco and Snuff	578,903
Vinegar	41,373
Wine	837,062
Wire	7,947

Total Permanent Duties .. 16,274,986

Tobacco and Snuff, (commenced 26th of March)	466,474
Malt, additional . ditto	1,121,289
Malt, old (commenced June 24)	551,314

Total Annual Duties 2,139,077

Malt, per Act 43, G. III. c. 81	1,207,934
Sweets	1,880
Spirits, British	729,811
—, Foreign	711,884
Tea	1,380,143
Tobacco and Snuff, 46 Geo. III. cap. 39	314,810
Brandy, &c. 47 Geo. III. c. 27	115,612
—, 52 Geo. III. cap. 3	—

Total War Duties

Total Duties of Excise 22,876,138

Payments into the Exchequer of the Duties arising from STAMPS in Great Britain, &c.

	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.
Deeds, Law Proceedings, and other written Instruments (except Legacy Receipts, Probates, Administrations, and Testamentary Inventories, Bills of Exchange, and Promissory Notes and Receipts,) and on Licenses to Dealers in Thread Lace	£1,880,646 2 6	£180,064 14 2
Legacies	685,172 0 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	16,580 0 0
Probates, Administrations, and Testamentary Inventories	610,442 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	22,010 0 0
Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes	625,266 7 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	113,070 0 0
Receipts	182,459 7 10	14,430 0 0
Newspapers	281,146 10 2	13,312 19 0
Almanacks	31,073 13 3	— —
Medicine and Medicine Licences	35,069 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	290 0 0
Fire Insurances	536,912 9 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	18,240 0 0
Cards	19,820 11 2	— —
Gold and Silver Plate	67,558 14 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,170 0 0
Dice	1,203 8 4	— —
Pamphlets	711 5 7	7 3 0
Advertisements	115,960 5 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	15,053 8 6
Stage Coaches	254,328 0 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	14,960 0 0
Post Horses	224,884 9 6	— —
Race Horses	830 7 2	61 15 4
	5,553,184 17 0	412,250 0 0
Lottery	4,289 11 10	— —

Net

1817.]

Post Office—Exports—Vessels.

497

Net Produce of the Revenue arising from
the POST OFFICE.

Inland, East and West In-	£	s.	d.	Two-penny Post	57,786	18	10
dies, and America	1,115,486	8	1	Scotland	139,557	4	10
Foreign	121,296	18	7	Ireland	20,505	10	11
					£1,454,633	1	3

YEARS.	OFFICIAL VALUE OF IMPORTS.	OFFICIAL VALUE OF EXPORTS.			Declared Value of British & Irish Produce and Manufactures exported.
		British and Irish Produce and Manufactures	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	Total Exports.	
1814	£36,559,788	36,092,167	20,499,347	56,591,514	47,851,453
1815	35,989,650	44,053,455	16,930,439	60,983,894	53,217,445
1816	30,106,818	56,714,534	14,545,933	51,260,467	42,942,951

Species of Goods exported	Year 1815.	Year 1816.	Species of Goods exported	Year 1815.	Year 1816.
Alum	£23,829	20,468	Leather, wrought } and unwrought }	582,821	403,236
Bacon and Hams .	66,074	52,524	Saddlery }	126,112	115,854
Bark, British Oak, } for Tanners	132,792	99,703	and Harness .. }		
Beef and Pork, salted.	231,519	166,526	Linen Manufactures	1,828,203	1,476,143
Beer and Ale	384,534	351,007	Melasses	165,036	96,713
Brass and Copper }	752,611	675,004	Musical Instruments	86,437	92,498
Manufactures . }			Oil (Train), of }		
Bread and Biscuit ..	85,255	76,811	Greenland Fishery }	49,671	195,135
Butter and Cheese	261,120	216,543	Plate, Plated		
Cabinet & Uphol- }	142,375	145,068	Ware, Jewel- }	284,213	302,077
stery Wares			lery, & Watches }		
Coals and Culm	465,581	425,305	Salt	224,114	152,619
Cordage	221,236	176,127	Salt Petre, British }		
Corn, Grain, Meal, }	605,793	480,079	refined	15,537	53,268
and Flour			Seeds of all Sorts ..	83,671	56,546
Cotton Manufactures	19,127,266	13,078,794	Silk Manufactures ..	692,929	533,374
Yarn	1,781,077	2,707,385	Soap and Candles ..	211,519	196,605
Earthenware of all }	716,222	637,201	Stationery of all sorts	242,096	195,693
Sorts			Sugar, refined	2,942,042	2,153,476
Fish of all Sorts	484,970	368,879	Tin, unwrought	148,624	171,886
Glass of all Sorts ..	779,070	782,770	and Pewter }		
Haberdashery and }	603,585	498,040	Wares and Tin }	324,738	331,605
Millinery			Plates		
Hardwares and }	2,349,676	1,987,092	Tobacco, British }	7,074	12,990
Cutlery			manufactured .. }		
Hats, Beaver & Felt	303,692	247,191	Whalebone	10,687	17,449
of all other sorts	115,179	69,998	Woollen Manufac- }	10,198,334	8,404,481
Hops	161,949	131,594	tures		
Iron and Steel, }	1,280,928	1,095,782	All other Articles ..	3,586,726	3,161,934
wrought and un- }			Total declared Value	53,217,445	42,942,951
wrought			of British and Irish		
Lead and Shot	327,528	329,478	Produce and Manu- factures exported ..		

Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their Tonnage, and the Number of Men and Boys.

	On Sept. 30, 1815.			On Sept. 30, 1816.		
	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
England ..	17,346	2,139,301	135,006	17,442	2,152,968	134,060
Scotland ..	2,863	254,926	18,629	2,958	263,536	18,775
Ireland	1,163	60,123	5,551	1,178	63,229	5,681
Plantations	2,991	203,445	14,706	3,775	279,643	16,859
Guernsey ..	61	6,662	508	65	7,237	494
Jersey	69	7,519	626	77	7,992	636
Isle of Man	367	9,300	2,283	369	9,335	2,315
Total ..	24,860	2,681,276	177,309	25,864	2,783,940	178,820

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN common with too many other places, in these times of general distress, the applications from the poor for relief are so numerous in this parish, as to compel those who have the care of them to erect a new workhouse for their reception; and, as it is desirable, upon every principle, that as many of the poor as possible should be provided with employment, I shall feel obliged to any of your numerous readers who will inform me, through the channel of your Magazine, the best mode of employing them which has practically come to their knowledge, which is least injurious to the health and morals of the poor, the performance of which is most easily attainable, and is most beneficial to the interests of the parish.

It may be proper to state, that but a small proportion of our applicants have been accustomed to agricultural pursuits; but are generally labourers, builders, servants out of employ, discharged soldiers and sailors, and fishermen—very many of them with large families.

Brighton; May 24.

O.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN looking over the numbers of your widely circulated miscellany, I found some letters under the signature of Mr. Thomas Bakewell, keeper of Spring-Vale Lunatic-Asylum, near Stone, Staffordshire, that are couched in terms very much calculated to prejudice the minds of the public against the plan of county-asylums for the insane.

I perfectly agree with this gentleman that this system is notoriously bad, and that the scenes of horror brought to light in the course of a recent inquiry into the state of mad-houses by a committee of the House of Commons, must shock the feelings of humanity; but I hope, if the sun of such iniquity is not set, it will shortly disappear; and the iron hand of iniquity grasp no more. Indeed, Mr. Bakewell draws a melancholy picture of the human heart in alluding to his circumstances; and tells us, in his second publication on Insanity, pages 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, that fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, husband, wife, son, daughter, parish officers, and opulent families, are all equally guilty, and highly improper to be entrusted with the care of their relations under mental derangement; and, page the 10th, in the same publication, he informs us, that the abuse

in private mad-houses are most notoriously horrible.

He makes an objection, I see, to building and situation, as though the cure entirely depended on those circumstances—and, doubtless, a confined situation, with impure air, is very improper; but, where this is not the case, they are things of a minor importance; for the fact is, the cure of insanity is, generally speaking, brought about by a proper union of medical and moral means; and a cottage may for this purpose be converted into a palace, or a palace into a dungeon. However, it is a very laudable undertaking to erect substantial buildings with good accommodations, and the County Asylum at Stafford will be a lasting monument of the liberal and expanded minds of the magistrates of the present day. The great evil of mad-houses, on the old school, is that of the accommodation being bad, and the sufferings of the poor creatures lost sight off, as if they belonged to the class of brutes: indeed, in some instances, they have been crowded together in a situation little better than swine, and no doubt but this was one of the principal causes that gave rise to county asylums; and I understand that the magistrates in ten or twelve counties have had the boldness to strike at the root of this grievous evil, which had long been a disgrace to humanity and a liberal and enlightened nation. An objection to public buildings and improvements will always be made, but posterity will do justice to the projectors of county asylums. Hospitals are proposed to separate the curables from the incurables—which is doubtless proper: but this may be done a much shorter and easier way, with perfect safety; for it is well known that mental complaints are not infectious, and that classification is, in point of fact, a complete separation, and must answer every purpose of distinct establishments, and with much less trouble and expence. In the case of other complaints, there might be some plea set up in support of an objection of bringing together, under the same roof, diseased patients of different kinds, as we see daily done in our infirmaries; but, where there is but one complaint, and that not infectious, there is none whatever. However, I highly approve of classification, and also of early applications in mental complaints; indeed, this is a point on which all agree, and I think every hour of neglect, after the complaint is fully ascertained, weakens the chance of a perfect recovery:

3 S 2

but,

but, after every attention is paid to this circumstance, I fear it will be going to the full stretch if we put down one half for perfect cures of confirmed cases; it is true a greater number may be brought into a calm state, but not perfectly cured.

At the time my brother and I commenced business at Spring-Vale, we did not form a system of our own in the management of the insane, nor did we copy any thing of a modern or recent date,—but took for our guide the plan of our grandfather, and of our uncle, the late Dr. Chadwick, and which plan led to such very successful practice near a century ago: in this plan there is no mystery. MEDICINE, for mental complaints, entirely consists in giving the patient gentle opening pills the last thing at night, and the first thing in the morning a tea-cup full of diet-drink, made from bitter herbs mixed with a little salts. The MORAL TREATMENT OR MANAGEMENT is equally simple; it amounts merely to a kind and humane treatment, and to the keeping of the mind and body constantly on the alert by exercise and amusement. Now, if any person will come forward and declare, that the above system cannot be acted upon in a county asylum, I will acknowledge that I stand convicted at the bar of truth and common-sense; but at present the question presents itself to me in a very different point of view. Much has been said about the horrors of a mad-house, and on packing together curables and incurables, &c. &c.

I shall lay down the pen with submitting a few observations to the consideration of your readers, which I presume will explain the pure system on which county-asylums are founded.

1. County-asylums are under the eyes and the immediate directions of the magistrates, who are, in fact, the head directors or inspectors.

2. That the magistrates, having no interest whatever arising from them, will, at all times, make choice of a humane and benevolent governor or head master.

3. That they are large and spacious for the number of inmates, and are never allowed to be crowded.

4. That in them any error, or improper treatment, cannot be long concealed from the system on which those establishments are founded.

5. That the head master in each of them is at full liberty to do his utmost for the cure of the patients, in point of moral treatment; and in the medical department he is assisted by able men.

6. That mental derangement is not infectious, and that a classification is, in fact,

a complete separation, and must answer every purpose of distinct establishments.

7. That these asylums do not exclude amusement for the mind, or employment for the body, but are well adapted for both purposes.

8. That a humane and intelligent keeper will allow every reasonable indulgence to patients as they advance in recovery, and take care that all on the curable list have a proper portion of air, exercise, and amusement.

9. That every thing of any importance in the cure of mental derangement may be introduced into county-asylums, and that patients are not excluded from walking in the country, properly attended, if their situation will justify it.

10. That the magistrates, medical attendant, nor master, in a county-asylum, have any interest whatever in retarding the cure, or of keeping a patient one moment longer than is absolutely necessary.

I have now entirely done with controversy on the subject—for the man who will argue against county-asylums, under a well-regulated and humane government, will argue that white is black, or that black is white.

Weston-on-Trent, J. BAKEWELL.
Staffordshire; April 13.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SINCE your publication is designed for the liberal discussion of scientific and literary questions, I trust that I may address to you the following historical remarks, occasioned, in some degree, by those of your correspondent M. M., respecting the events of the reign of Cyrus.

With all due deference to that great historian, whose account he professes implicitly to follow, the detail is certainly, in some respects, inconsistent both with sacred Scripture and with uninspired, but respectable, memorials. I have no wish, however, to engage in disputes, whether of a theological or literary nature; and, instead of attempting to detect historical flaws, the design of this communication is to reconcile apparent contradictions. The romantic occurrences of the reign of Cyrus have been handed down to us by various writers, oriental, classical, and inspired. Some of these have been too exclusively followed, or as exclusively condemned. But, although many facts in the detail of each are irreconcilable with those of others, and the accounts of some, in part, even self-contradictory, yet there are many leading circumstances which may be collected and

and proved from comparing them together. One important caution it is necessary to hold in view, while collating the accounts of Grecian authors, (hostile and prejudiced, as they confessedly were, respecting Persia;)—namely, to lay a particular stress upon *scattered and incidental evidence*, which will often prove more valuable, because more impartial, than that which is formal and professedly intended for the subject. The use of such casual testimony and undesigned coincidence in forensic cases is too well known to require illustration, and they will be found no less serviceable as the guides to truth in historical questions, like the present. These shall be, in some degree, collected together, and submitted to the reader in the form of a *connected memoir respecting the reign of Cyrus*, rather than that of a systematic *disputation*.

From what has been said, it must, it is hoped, be evident, that, since this communication is of a general nature, no very particular allusions will be needful to the letter which was recently inserted in your Magazine; and which, indeed, principally relates to the *decease* of Cyrus. Yet, before entering upon more extended ground, it may be expedient to state a few particulars, which, if they can be proved in the course of the following memoir, will obviate objections urged by those who insist on the exclusive authority of Herodotus.

1. Xenophon is far from being the only respectable author who has explicitly mentioned the natural death of Cyrus; and it may be even contended, that in this particular he is more supported than Herodotus, by the *general voice of antiquity*. 2. The writers, who speak of that monarch as having died in battle, disagree in a peculiarly remarkable way with respect to the means through which it was accomplished. 3. Most authors give a very different, though general, statement of the termination of the wars which Cyrus carried on with the Scythians, whom they represent as having been subdued by him. Hence, therefore, the account of his death by their hands is rendered less consistent with the *general tenor of history*, than the supposition of his success, and subsequent natural death. 4. Xenophon is guilty of no important self-contradiction when he asserts, in common with many other authors, that the Medes were finally overcome by the Persians, since such an event may have taken place subsequently to the reduc-

tion of Babylon. At the time of its reduction, the Medes are spoken of in Scripture (as must be sufficiently known) in a way which indicates priority; and Darius the Mede is represented as having subsequently presided for a short space in that capital. But it is high time to hasten to the memoir, which, long as it may seem perhaps to those who feel no interest in the antiquated politics of the sixth century A. C., can yet be no more than a brief sketch of a reign, the most important upon record; a reign alike connected with all history, both sacred and profane, and embracing one grand epoch, more especially, at which they meet together.* For the sake of conciseness, these remarks shall be confined to original discussion as much as the nature of the subject will allow; and, should any common conclusions be adopted from other authors, the reader must of necessity be referred for the arguments to those authors themselves.

The kingdom of Persia, or Iran, the inhabitants of which were called Aarii, or more properly, perhaps, Ariani, by the Greeks, included various subordinate principalities, each of which was, occasionally at least, united under one common head. This may be presumed from their partaking of the same identical names here enumerated, as well as from native Persian accounts. The supreme seat of empire was, however, frequently shifted, and its subordinate provinces were frequently split and recombined; from whence has arisen a confusion analogous to that which we meet with in the history of all the Asiatic dynasties. Under the controul of the Pischdad monarchs, (a race apparently of Assyrian origin,†) the chief seat of empire seems to have been Buctriana. In the time of Dejoces (with whom perhaps commenced the succeeding or Caianian dynasty), it was gradually transferred from thence to Media; though the whole Iranian empire was probably not united under the Median government till the time of Cyaxares the Great.‡ The birth of Cyrus, called by easterns Cai-Khosrou, took place during the reign of this monarch, or his son;

* The taking of Babylon.

† See the works of Sir W. Jones and others.

‡ Whether, as Herodotus supposes, it was reduced in the time of Phraortes, or whether, as maintained by others, in the time of Cyaxares, it would here be a needless discussion to inquire.

but the term Cyaxares is by some authors used synonymously with Astyages, from whence has arisen some confusion,—Astyages being occasionally mistaken for Cyaxares the Younger. These errors have arisen, not unnaturally, from the variations, as well as multiplicity, of oriental proper names, especially those of sovereigns, which, as it is well observed by Richardson, are often mere titles: Herodotus had long before shewn that these titles were frequently also descriptive epithets.* According to Richardson, Ahasuerus (or Achsuerus) is a variation of *Chosrou*;—it may be added, that *Chosrou*, that is, כְּסֹר, C, S, R, O-U, may be derived, by an easy transposition,† from כְּוֹרֶשׁ, C, O-U, R, S-H, that is, Couresh, the Cyrus of the Greeks; being an epithet which, it is sufficiently known, was at first mythological—meaning the sun: perhaps even Croesus may have been in fact the same name, although borne by a very different monarch. *Cai-Chosrou*, as the name was more commonly in use among the easterns, gave birth to the Greek *Cai-Achsuerus*, that is, *Cai-Axares*, a name which has been bestowed upon three Median monarchs, although the original word is now, in the oriental histories yet extant, appropriated to Cyrus the Great, of proper Persia.

Leaving, however, these etymologies, which are thrown out as cursory *illustrations*, rather than as very important

* Herod. Erato. c. 98.

† Transpositions of radicals sometimes (according to Richardson,) occur in Persian;—(see his instances and observations, p. 100-1), probably yet more often in the ancient Pehlavi, which was akin to the old western dialects of Asia. The first letter of the above word admits of many varieties, in all languages, as, e. g. in Gobrias, *Æbaras* (of Ctesias) and Chebar; *Gedrosia*, *Cedrosia*, &c.

It appears probable, by the way, that we may trace the variations of *Chosrou* and *Cai-Chosrou*, even in the deities of the Samothracians, *Aksieros*, *Axio-kersos*, and *Axio-kersa*, with whose superstition the Lydians were intimately acquainted, and Eastern monarchs were fond of mythological titles. If, however, any reader should choose to dissent from this remark, he is perfectly welcome to do, since no hypothesis is strung upon it.—Omitting the endings of the names, which are Greek, we perceive something like a transposition of radicals, viz. *Aksier*, K, S, R, and *Kersa*, K, R, S, *Axio* seems equivalent to the adjunct *Cai*.

arguments, the *historical facts* respecting Cyrus and the Medes appear to have been—First, That he married a daughter of Astyages (the Astyages of Xenophon and Herodotus), to whom it appears, from Ctesias, that he had no prior relationship.* Secondly, That the Astyages, whom he afterwards dethroned, was another Astyages, called also Cyaxares, or Darius the Mede. The maternal grandfather by whom he had been exposed, and whom he afterwards also dethroned, was a third person, different from each of the former, as shall be shewn in the sequel.† At present it will be necessary to prove, in a brief manner, the two propositions now advanced.

To prove that Astyages and Cyaxares are convertible epithets, it must be remarked, that one and the same term, Ahasuerus, has been used by different writers as synonymous with each of the former;‡ consequently, each of the former must be synonymous also with the other—much upon the principle that things which are equal to the same are equal also to each other. Again, since the term Cyaxares is much the same as Ahasuerus (only with the addition of the *Cai*, which signifies Great), if Astyages be called *Ahasuerus*, we cannot much wonder that the Greeks should make him into *Cyaxares*. Newton, on the authority of Tobit, xiv. 15, deemed Aha-

* Excepting, of course, that of a political nature.

† Indeed, if we allow that Cyrus was above sixty years old at the taking of Babylon, (that is, A.C. 538,) that, consequently, he was born very nearly, if not actually, in the reign of Cyax. the Great; and further, that he was also of the same age with Cyaxares, or Darius the Mede, (the son of Astyages,) we shall scarcely find room in chronology to make the Astyages of Xenophon into his grandfather.

‡ Comp. Tobit xiv. 15, with Daniel ix. 1. In the former passage, Cyaxares (meaning there the elder,) is called Ahasuerus; in the latter, Ahasuerus is applied to Astyages, Darius the Mede being called his son. If, however, any person should choose to understand, by the Ahasuerns of this latter passage, the Ahasuer. of Tobit, (namely, Cyaxares the Great,) we must then come to the conclusion, that Cyaxares the Great, and the Astyages of Herodotus, were, in fact, only one and the same person. Whether this was really the case, must be left to the reader's consideration, for it would not here be proper to detain him too long from the main subject.

suerus actually the same name as Cyaxares; and, according to Richardson, (a profound orientalist), it is at least equivalent to the simple Chosru; *Cai-Chosrou* (as before remarked,) is restricted, at least by the oriental *moderns*, to Cyrus the Great—though several of their kings have been called Chosrou or Ahasuerus: the Greeks of the early classical age made every Chosrou or Ahasuerus into Cyaxares. Besides the way of proof from induction, we have also more *direct* evidence that Astyages and Cyaxares are convertible terms; since, in *Bel and the Dragon*, Cyaxares the Younger, or Darius the Mede (for no other in the order of succession can be meant), is expressly called Astyages.

To prove, however, the *matter of fact* now contended for, namely, that the affairs of the father and the son (that is, the two Astyageses or Cyaxareses,) were actually confounded (whatever was the cause of the confusion), *Ctesias* represents Cyrus as marrying the daughter of Astyages (meaning the Astyages of Herodotus), while Xenophon makes him to marry the daughter of Cyaxares, the son of Astyages; and it is clear that he could not have married the daughter both of the father and the son. Again, Herodotus and Ctesias represent him as dethroning Astyages the *elder*; while Xenophon and Athenæus (as will be more fully explained in our next number) represent the Persians as subduing the Medes, at a period which can only synchronize with the reign of Cyaxares or Astyages the *younger*. On the whole, therefore, we may conclude, as before, that Cyrus married the daughter of the king whom the Greeks call Astyages, and dethroned his successor, whom they denominate Cyaxares.

RICHARD FABER.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,
LIVING many hundred miles from London, the focus of fashionable pronunciation, and yet sometimes called on to read a newspaper, or new publication, it is desirable, in order to acquit myself decently, to be informed, from some of your obliging correspondents, how to pronounce the following words; marked either by long and short feet, or agreeable to English spelling.

Antigone	Benares
Abydos	Charlemagne
Adelaide	Dante
Boerhave	Doge
Beattie	Enchiridion

Goëthe
Gesner
Gilbert
Goitres, swelling
Gil Blas
Giaour
Hebrides
Hecate
Hippocrates
Lochlomond
Magna Charta
Munchausen
Michael
Michaelis
Massachusetts
Pelagius
Pamela

Phalaris
Palamon and Arcite
Peridarus
Paesiolo
Pactolus
Pyrites
Raphael
Socinus
Suidas
Schiller
Schist
Sacchini
Thebes
Tivoli
Wye, river
Zante, island.

Rus Mus.

Stapleton, Durham; May 20.

For the *Monthly Magazine*.

FRAGMENTS of the CODE of DEJENGUYS KHAN; taken from "Raouzel essoufy syret el ambyâ ouê el Moulout ouê el Klalafâ, by Myrkhând-Chah." No. 104, of the *Persian Manuscripts of the Royal Library of France*; and collated with a Manuscript of Otter, by the CHEVALIER LANGLES, principal Librarian of the Manuscript Department of the Royal Library, Professor of Persian, Member of the Royal Institute, &c. &c.

THE Most High had given Ghengis Khan an intelligence, a sagacity, and a penetration, rarely to be met with. When he was free from the uneasiness which Oung Khan and Jayanck Khan had given him, and when the other hordes and tribes who had revolted had re-entered the path of submission and obedience, he occupied himself in making regulations and ordinances for the administration of the good order of affairs, the discipline of the armies, and the prosperity of the cultivators: he established laws on every subject, and punishments for all faults, conformable to his ideas, and his manner of seeing objects.

Ghengis professed no religion; and he carefully avoided giving the slightest advantage to one worship over another; and men of merit, whatever was their religion, were admitted at his court.

CODE I.—ART I.

We recognise one only God, the Creator of Heaven and earth; who distributes life and death, riches and poverty; and who grants and refuses at his pleasure.

II.

The chiefs of the Musselman religion—the dervises, the criers of the mosques, and

and persons of known piety, as well as physicians—are exempt from imposts.

III.

We expressly forbid, on pain of death, for any one to proclaim himself grand khan, without having been elected in a *gouriltai*, held by the princes and generals, &c. In the first place, it is necessary that the khan, or khagân, should be the most learned, the most enlightened, and the most capable of governing, of all his family; but, when he is driven from the throne for not conforming to the constitutional laws of the state, he must be immediately confined, with all his family and people, in a fortress. His family is included in this proscription, because they are to be considered as unfortunate, and of a bad augur; and because, besides, they may seek revenge. The emperor and the companions of his misfortunes must be provided with every necessary for their subsistence; but it is forbidden to have any relations with these state prisoners.

The crown is hereditary. When the emperor dies, the grandees of the seven principal tribes shall go, clothed in white, in sign of mourning, to the palace of the vizier, or prime minister: after the ordinary prayers, the new khan shall be brought in; he must be seated on a carpet of black velvet, in the middle of the palace; he must be told to raise his head, look at the sun, and recognise the Eternal, whose shadow he is; to conduct himself in the course of his reign according to the Divine Will, that he may be raised higher in Heaven than he is on earth; that, if he acts contrary to that will, he will receive the punishment in this world; and that all the fortune left him will be that piece of carpet.

After this ceremony, those present shall put off their mourning, dress themselves in scarlet, and each of them ornament his head with an *aigrette*. The *cadi*, or first magistrate of the city, shall place the crown on the head of the khan, and on that of the princess his spouse, to whom the same honours and homage shall be paid as to the khan himself; after which all the grandees, the generals, the governors, &c. shall salute and acknowledge him emperor, in prostrating themselves thrice before him, and kissing his feet. Each of them will make him grand presents—in observing the number nine for each of the objects offered; for example, if they give slaves, horses, or pieces of stuff, they cannot give less than nine of each species. The Tartars hold this number in great vene-

ration, and believe it a happy omen—Ghengis Khan prostrated himself nine times before the Divine Majesty. The Khan appears rarely before the grandees of his empire, and his other subjects.

IV.

As the Moguls could not write, nor even possessed written characters, he made the following regulation:—A certain number of the children of the Moguls shall learn letters; these shall be inserted in the register of these laws and regulations, which shall be kept in the treasury; whenever a khan shall ascend the throne, or any important event occurs, the princes of the blood will assemble, bring their books, and regulate the affairs of Persia according to the *Yâcâq*. It was also a guide for the conducting of the army, and to direct seizures; and those who would not conform to it had often cause to repent: of which take a proof—When Ghagân Khan, sovereign Musselman, possessed himself of Syria, Quotlonq chan Moyan said to him, conformably to the customs of ancient princes, "Let us begin by sacking the country, and giving it up to fire and sword." The prince disregarded this counsel; but scarcely had he quitted Syria when the inhabitants revolted: he repented of his clemency, but his repentance did not repair the loss.

When the tribes and the people of the Moguls were subjected to Ghengis Khan, he was shocked at the different customs observed amongst them—such as robbery and adultery; and resolved to abolish them, in order to embellish his states with good order and justice. The cities and the towns were free and open to merchants and tradesmen of all kinds; he wished to procure them equal safety and convenience; that they might carry every where without danger, through the whole extent of his dominions, their gold on their head, as if it were ordinary vases: from the threshold of the east to the extremities of the west, egress and ingress was free. It was on this principle, that, when he sent to summon rebels to acknowledge his authority, he did not march a numerous army or display any terrible appearance, he contented himself with writing—"If you acknowledge my power, be tranquil; if you refuse, God knows what we meditate." This was the language of a man who placed his confidence in the succour of the Most High, and it was to this confidence that he owed all his success.

VI.

Another law established by Ghengis Khan, and adopted by his descendants, was not to affect a long enumeration of surnames and titles, and to forbid their secretaries to employ them. Whoever ascended the throne of the Khan, took the surname of Khan, or Qûân; every other title was forbidden.

It is related, that at the period of the conquest of Mawaralnahar, the writer of Khowarezm Chah, came to the court of Ghengis Khan to offer his services. Ghengis Khan told him, "I want a man to write to the submissive and rebellious nations," and confided him to the guard of an Emir. When Hhubbeh Nēvyân had conquered all the extent of the country comprized between Djyhaur, and the Azerbaïdjaine, he informed Ghengis Khan of it, and that he had secretly formed the design of directing his march towards Syria, but that he was prevented by the opposition of Bedr-eddyn-haulou, sovereign of Moussel. Ghengis Khan ordered his secretary to write to Bedr-eddyn-haulou, a letter to this purport:—"The Almighty has given to me and my children the empire of the earth, he who submits will preserve his head, his riches, his power, and his children; but whoever exhibits insubordination, or obstinacy, the Eternal knows what will happen to him. If Bedr-eddyn submits and lets my army pass, he will find his account in it; but, in the opposite case, what will become of the state and riches of Moussel, on the arrival of my numerous army."

The secretary wrote the letter agreeably to the formula adopted by the writers, as well for the turning of the phrases as for the surnames and qualities used amongst sovereigns. Darnichmond Hhadjed, having translated the letter into Mogul, read it to Ghengis Khan, who found it very different from what he had demanded; he called the writer and said to him—"Man, this is not what I told thee." It is, however in this style, that the letter must be written, replied the writer. Irritated with the reply, Ghengis Khan said to him—"Thy heart was always rebellious, thou hast written in such a manner, that when Bedr-eddyn had read thy letter he would be still more obstinate in his rebellion;" and he instantly ordered the poor secretary to be put to death.

VII.

From the time of Adam to the appear-
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ance of Ghengis Khan, there was never a king or sovereign equally skilful in captivating and conducting an army; for the Moguls, from the fear and respect they entertained for him, supported with patience all their fatigues and privations, and even thanked him for the new expeditions he provided for them, though they were generally harrassed and deprived of every thing. In fact, lions go not to the chace unless they are hungry; or, according to the Persian proverb, a dog that has his belly full does not go to seek a dinner. Where shall we find an army like that of the Moguls, who, in time of peace, fed their fellow-citizens with the produce of their fields; and, besides, they never refused to pay the impositions, of whatever kind they might be; they contributed also to augment the abundance of provisions—by the meat, the milk, the wool, and butter of their flocks; and, in time of war, great and little lawyers, nobles and peasants, were ready to take arms in adversity and prosperity, in indigence and abundance; they were obedient to their chiefs and their officers, and always ready to execute the orders they had received, without being induced thereto by the hope of advancement or pecuniary recompence—they marched and fought wherever war was to be made—they were ordered to be provided with every thing, from the heaviest arms to an awl and a needle. The day of muster on which the troops were numbered, an examination of their arms and appointments took place; if a soldier was found wanting in any thing, it was supplied at his expence.

When the army shall be ready to march, all the soldiers, obedient to the law of the Yacaq, and who are in want, shall receive what is necessary for them.

Women even encouraged their husbands in embracing them: if one of them, through complaisance for his wife, had absconded to avoid an order, they began by securing the person of his wife, and confined her; and, if the husband did not return to satisfy the imposts of the Divan, they were imposed upon her, and she was bound to make satisfaction for her husband.

When a great affair occurs, the inspectors of the hordes shall make it known to the chiefs of 10,000; those to the chiefs of 1000; those to the officers of hundreds; and these to the commanders of tens. He who neglects to fulfil his duty shall be instantly seized and arrested.

rested. If the army wanted any thing, or if an order of the khan arrived for several thousand men to march that instant, and assemble in such a place, at such an hour, no one would have the temerity to disobey such an order.

[To be concluded in our next.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
CAN any of your readers give information in regard to the experiments making in England, France, or America, on the application of steam or other engines to move land-carriages? Such an application would have been made ere this, if FULTON had lived.

It would be very useful if any of your correspondents could give directions in regard to the exact method of making the ink, crayons, and prepared paper, used in Lithographic Printing. If possible, it would be desirable to have a copy of the formula of the receipt as used in the manufactory of COUNT LASTEYRIE at Paris. M. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE interesting, though affecting, cause, which your correspondent *Cotswoldia* has so nobly advocated, cannot fail to excite the strongest emotions in every humane breast; and I was truly glad to see ΕΛΕΗΜΟΣΥΝΗ endeavouring, with praise-worthy zeal, to forward his exertions. Much do I wish that my feeble efforts could be of any avail; but, unless more than a few individuals would step forward, I very much question whether the plan proposed by the former, and seconded by the latter, will be put in practice. Humanity towards the animal creation is a duty incumbent on us all; and, unless we exercise that humanity to the utmost of our power, we are openly abusing the gifts which Providence has bestowed upon us.

The practice of cutting-up turtles whilst alive is to me more shocking than any cruelties *Cotswoldia* has mentioned; and from which human nature should shrink with abhorrence. These poor animals have no other way of expressing their agonies but by continual writhings, which, I blush to say, are sometimes a subject of diversion to their inhuman executioners.

We are living in a Christian age, and why are we not more alive to the sufferings that so many of the brute creation are daily and hourly exposed to? Charity would lead me to hope that it is not

because we do not feel for them—but because we have not spirit enough to lead the way; we ought to consider that, however minute their size may be, “they feel as great a pang as when a giant dies.”

F. T.

*** The editor will give every encouragement to correspondence on this affecting subject; and he hopes it will lead to the formation of a Society, whose business it will be to expose and discourage those cruel practices—which prove that many men are greater brutes than any animal so called.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
IT is the proper object and end of Philosophy to investigate the mechanism of CAUSES, and the means by which they produce natural phenomena. For this purpose, observers register facts, and philosophers infer the causes from the phenomena by a logical process of induction.

The design of the present essay is to determine the causes of all those phenomena, on which philosophical observers have hitherto conferred the name of Gravitation or Attraction, and which is vulgarly designated by the name of Weight.—Owing to what cause or causes does a body fall to the earth?—Why does a projectile return to the earth?—These are the questions which it is here proposed to answer.

The Newtonians, and all the modern schools of philosophy, have been unable to solve these problems; or, finding themselves unable, they have been unwilling to discuss them, or even tolerate their discussion: while the theologians have been desirous of referring this power to the proximate agency of the Deity. It is, however, the duty of genuine philosophers to persevere in spite of difficulties and obscurities; and of wise theologians to exalt their notions of the Deity by contemplating the sublime and simple mechanism of secondary causes.

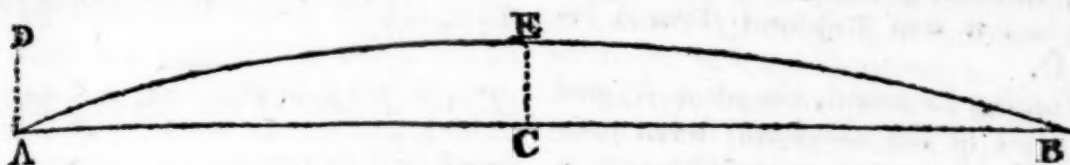
In the present case, the phenomena consist in the apparent influence of one body upon another, though they are not in contact, and though no visible, mechanical agency appears to exist between them; and in their approach to each other by certain laws of accelerated motion, as a result of apparently continued and reiterated forces.

What, however, are the circumstances in which the bodies so acting upon each other are placed, as in the case of a stone projected from, or falling to, the earth? The Earth is a globe of heterogeneous materials,

materials, moving round the Sun in every year, at such distance, that its mean rate of motion, in round numbers, is 100,000 feet in a second of time; and the stone moves with the earth in the same orbit, partaking conjointly with it of the same mean motion of 100,000 feet in every second. Nor will any one doubt that, at the time the earth and atmosphere are performing this orbicular motion, they are also performing a rotary motion in every twenty-four hours, which

rotary motion carries bodies on the earth's surface through a space, at the equator, of 1250 feet in a second, or one-eightieth of the orbicular motion.

The whole earth, then, with all bodies upon the earth, and the atmosphere, are subject to these combined motions and forces; and, in this passive state, the questions are, by what law or laws the heterogeneous particulars are kept together; and how, if the positions are disturbed, those positions are restored?



Suppose A to be a place on the earth's surface, from which, by muscular or explosive force, a stone is projected towards D, at 16 feet and an inch above A. Suppose that a second of time elapses while the stone is ascending from A to D, then it is evident that the point A will in that second be carried forward, by the orbicular motion of the earth, 100,000 feet, or to C; that is to say, the point A will move 100,000 feet while the ball is ascending 16 feet and an inch; consequently the ball will, in truth, not ascend in space from A to D, but will be carried in an oblique line from A to E, moving upwards as it proceeds. The two forces—that which carries it from A to C, and that which carries it towards D,—are as 100,000 to $16\frac{1}{2}$, or as 6000 to 1 nearly.

The stone having arrived at E, it is then known, by the phenomenon, to fall to the earth in a second of time; yet it does not fall through EC, but, while falling, is carried, by the orbicular motion, through 100,000 feet to B, in the diagonal EB.

Such a diagonal course as A E is therefore, in point of fact, generated by every projectile, while it is rising to any given height in the atmosphere; but, as the spectator is carried with the projectile, he merely measures its novel and peculiar motions, and is incapable of observing the orbicular motion, of which he partakes in common with the projectile. The projectile is not, however, the less subject to the force of the orbicular motion, because it is not perceived or felt by a spectator at rest; but, as a body put into motion by novel forces, acting in opposing directions, its novel state of opposing motion is liable to be affected by all opposing forces simultaneously existing in nature; and, when its novel force is exhausted or destroyed at E, it be-

comes the patient of the great natural forces, which, in moving the earth and atmosphere from A to B, move it likewise, as part of the system.

The projectile having however ascended to E, a difficulty arises in regard to the origin of the force which deflects it from the summit at E towards B. Why does it not move for ever in the parallel DE? What is the original force that turns it aside? Is that force required to be equal to the weight of the body; or what proportion of that force, and how is it generated?

It appears by the fact that the whole force which was necessary to cause it to fall through the $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet, is but a 6000th part of the orbicular momentum; consequently the deflection of 16 feet forms but an angle of 20 seconds at A and at B. The nascent deflection, however, at E would be but an infinitesimal of the said 20 seconds; consequently, any indefinitely small deflective force, arising from new combinations of the forces, might be sufficient to return a body to the earth.

What then is the actual deflective force which turns a projectile downward, and prevents it from moving for ever in the place in the atmosphere in which it has been left by the extinction of that projectile force, which carried it from the surface into so novel a situation in the atmosphere?

Let us examine all the circumstances in which the body has been placed:—

1. *It was moving with the earth in its orbit with all other bodies upon the earth, and therefore possessed a momentum in that direction, which, with regard to other bodies, was as their quantities of matter.*

2. *It was deflected aside by some novel muscular or explosive force, and thrown towards D.*

3. *But, while it was moving towards*

D, or 16 feet and an inch, it was carried 6000 times as far, or 100,000 feet at right angles; and therefore performed a diagonal.

4. At C it loses its force in the direction at D, and is deflected towards the earth, at B.

Let us now examine what other circumstances have attended its ascent:—

1. Its passage has been made in a resisting medium, which tended, as is known, constantly to destroy the force with which it was projected from A towards D.

2. During its ascent, the point A, and every point of the diagonal A E, were also performing a rotary circular motion round the centre of the earth.

3. The point A would therefore be deflected downward, during its passage towards C, from A below C; so that D would also be deflected below E, and the entire line A E would be deflected, or turned downward, below A C.

4. The rotary motion would therefore have the effect of deflecting the body below the diagonal A E, at every increment of its ascent.

5. The constant resistance of the atmosphere would, in like manner, deflect it.

6. The body would, therefore, be subject, during its ascent, to the action of four forces:—

- a, the orbicular force.
- b, the projectile force.
- c, the rotary force.
- d, the resisting force.

7. At the apex, the projectile and resisting forces having destroyed each other, the body is then surrendered to the joint action of the orbicular force and the rotary force.

8. And we have seen that it is the effect of the rotary force to deflect it from the right line of the orbicular force towards the earth.

Consequently, it is the rotation of the earth and atmosphere, acting simultaneously with the annual motion, which produces the deflection of bodies from the right line of their orbicular motion; but the circular rotation has another important effect on the masses of various density which compose the earth, and which, as subject to a common force, would have different orbicular velocities, but for the effect of their common rotary motion in circles of different radii.*

To the rotary motion of the earth

* It seems extraordinary that, although the two-fold motion of the earth has so long been known and admitted, no mechanical effects should have been consi-

is, therefore, to be referred that uniformity in the velocity of bodies of various density which enables the whole to keep an equal and uniform pace in the orbit of the earth. It is this rotary motion which reduces to order, what otherwise would be chaos. Hence it is that all fluids are impelled into a level surface; hence too, doubtless, it has been, that masses of the same density have formed themselves into strata while in a state of solution; hence arise all the phenomena which result from any disturbance in the order of density; and hence it is, that, when a heavy body is thrown into lighter fluids—as air or water, the general law is proved by phenomena exactly proportioned to the relations of density.

We know, from the diurnal phenomena, that the earth and atmosphere have such a common rotary motion; and we know, from their common orbicular force, that the whole have unequal momenta. It is, however, a necessary mechanical effect of a common rotary motion, producing, of course, equal momenta in masses of various density, that they range themselves, or seek to range themselves, in concentric circles, or radii of rotation, inversely, as their respective densities. The lighter bodies will be projected from the centre towards the circumference, and the heavy ones will be forced towards the centre by their mutual collisions. Such will be the law, governing all the masses that are free, to move one among another, as the fluid parts and the moving or moveable parts. It is a law growing out of the conditions, and the conditions are those which exist in nature. If a projectile, therefore, have a specific density equal to the air or fluid into

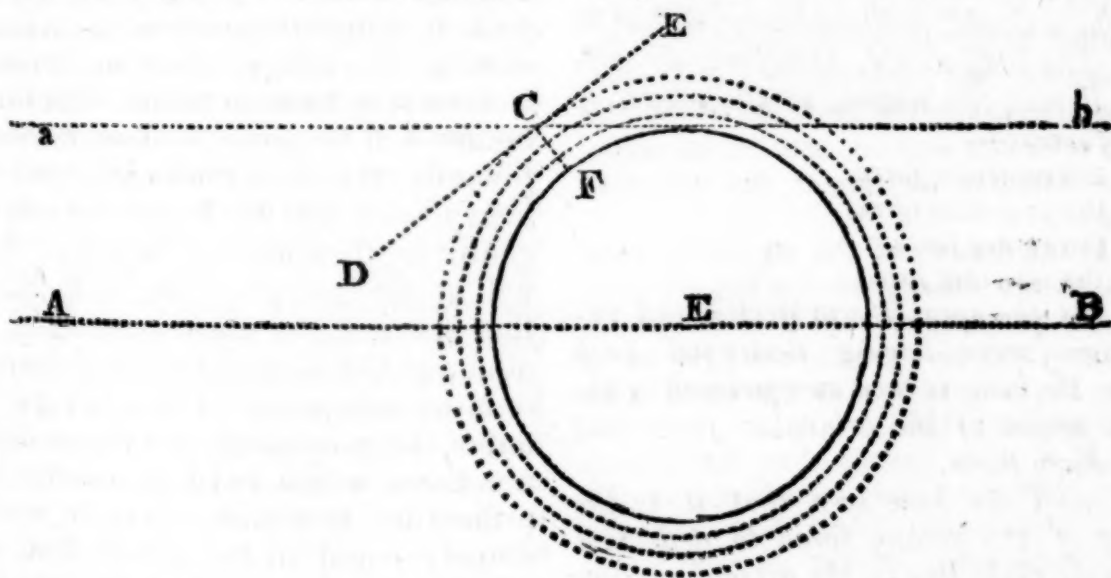
dered as arising among its parts from the operation of those motions; and that one motion should have been considered as having no other end than the alternation of seasons, and the other none but the changes of day and night. It is true that these are some of the ends resulting from the two-fold motion; but general causes have many effects, and these are rather consequential than proximate. The proximate effect of motion is force, the proximate effect of force is the communication of motion, force, and momentum; and in this instance the motions of the earth produce in the parts motion, force, and momenta; which, diverted, deflected, or turned aside, by any foreign muscular, mechanical, or explosive force, produces the phenomena of resistance and weight.

which

which it has risen, it will be carried round the earth in the concentric circle of that stratum, because the momenta are there equal; but, if it be lighter than the air, it will then be reflected by the denser strata, till its own momentum, and the momenta of the surrounding air, be equal; while, on the other hand, if it be heavier than the circumambient air or fluid, then the air or fluid will rise over it and deflect it to the earth, with a force which will be nearly in the ratio of their densities.

Galileo was the first geometrician who analyzed the phenomena of falling bodies, and determined the law of their motions. He was followed in this theory by Newton, and his doctrines are justly respected to this day. That great man considered, however, that bodies thrown perpendicularly upward, merely describe in rising and falling the same straight line. He was one of the most powerful advocates of the two-fold motions of the earth; yet he never considered bodies, acted upon by a temporary and relative projectile force, as still subject to the absolute two-fold motions of the earth and atmosphere. Hence he con-

sidered the force which returned the body to the earth as equal in small distances to the weight of the body, and as acting in right lines from the centre of the earth. In this notion he was borne out by the belief in all kinds of sympathies and emanations which characterized his age, as well as that of Newton; and to these superstitions may, doubtless, be referred the doctrine of an emanating gravity. It appears, however, that, as a body subject to the novel force of an upright projectile, does not, in truth, describe a perpendicular line, but two sides of an exceedingly obtuse triangle; no force is requisite to deflect it to the earth but the exceedingly small one, which creates the nascent deflection. Hence, as the angle of deflection required to carry a body through the first inch is not the 2000th part of a degree, the deflective force need not be more than the 120,000th part of the permanent momentum of the body created by the orbicular force; and consequently no difficulty arises in referring the small deflective force to the combinations of the great motions of our planet.



Suppose E to be the earth; A B a portion of its orbit; F a place on the earth's surface; C a stratum of the atmosphere which a projectile has reached; a b a parallel of the orbit, and D E a tangent of the atmosphere; then it is evident that, whether the earth is turning from D towards E, or from E towards D, a deflection, from the orbicular motion to the rotary, would take place, measured by such an angle as D C a, or b C E, in either case creating a direction of force opposed to that in the orbit, and producing a resistance in the next superior atmosphere, and creating a deflection downward fully equal to the known phenomena, which requires for the first deflection but an infinitely small portion of an angle of 20 seconds.

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It is also evident that the common rotary motion of the earth and atmosphere would confer a greater velocity on the circle C than the circle F, and so in every circle from C to F, the spaces described being as the squares of the radii, or as the squares of the distances from E. To confer, however, an equal momentum on the mass, it is necessary that the densities from C to E should be inversely as the velocity, or inversely as the spaces, or inversely as the squares of the radii.

Moreover, as by the phenomena, the momenta in every concentric stratum or circle of rotation are known to be equal, so any mass of equal density would in different circles, or at different distances, be carried or impelled in the vortex

vortex by the circumambient media, or incumbent bodies, through spaces, which would be to each other, *inversely as the squares of the distance from the centre, and directly as the resistance of the medium in which they move.*

Consequently, the collision of the bodies or masses of different densities, in the terrestrial system, will force or urge the heavy bodies towards the centre, and of course, also, the light ones towards the circumference—circumstances which we know accord with the phenomena of all fluid bodies, and of all fixed bodies, when deprived of competent support, and of all bodies moved out of their station by muscular or explosive force, and left without support. Q. E. D.

The following illustrations and observations may tend to make these principles perfectly clear, and to remove all doubts:—

1. The projectile at its apex, when deprived of the projectile force, is still immersed within the atmosphere, and is carried, or urged, by the atmosphere, in the direction of the circular rotation of the atmosphere.

2. That circular rotation then produces, or solicits to produce, (with a force proportioned to the relative densities of the atmosphere and projectile,) a deflection of the said projectile from the right line of the orbicular motion, into the direction of the circular motion at the place of contact.

3. If the density of the projectile were equal to the density of the atmosphere, then the projectile would float in the atmosphere, and be carried round the earth in the circular vortex of the earth, like the atmosphere itself.

4. If it were denser than the atmosphere, then the rotary momentum of the lighter atmosphere being less than the rotary momentum of the projectile, resistance would be generated equal to the difference of their rotary momenta; and a deflection of the denser body by the lighter atmosphere, into a smaller circle of rotation, would take place till it reached a competent basis on the earth.

5. If the projectile were lighter than the atmosphere, then the momentum of the circumjacent atmosphere would be greater than that of the projectile, and the projectile would, in consequence, be forced upward into a larger rotary circuit, till its rotary momentum equalled that of the circumjacent atmosphere.

6. In media of uniform density, as in water, the projectile, if heavier, sinks to the bottom; if lighter, floats on the top, equallizing its momentum by presenting a portion of its mass within the air; or, if of the same weight, floats indifferently within the fluid.

7. As the deflective force is continually operating during the fall, and as every uniformly-continued force generates a constantly accelerated motion, so as bodies fall by the action of a continued deflective force, they are necessarily accelerated during their fall, till they rest on the fixed parts of the earth. But, as is found by experiment, the increased resistance of the air, arising from the increased motion, will occasion a balance of the two forces, and an equable motion during part of the fall.

8. Combining the time of falling, the spaces as determined by Galileo, and by alleged experiments with the actual bases, generated by the orbicular motion, the following will be the elements of bodies falling in times between four seconds and the tenth of a second:—

Seconds.	Feet.	Base.
4	256	400,000
3	144	300,000
2	64	200,000
1	16	100,000
.5	4	50,000
.25	1	25,000
.1	$\frac{1}{4}$	10,000

9. As every successive circle, from the centre to the utmost bounds of the atmosphere, in performing the diurnal rotation, contains bodies of such density, that the density multiplied by the motion is equal; so no body of undue density would remain in a circle of rotation which created in it too great or too small a relative momentum, provided, as in fluids, the parts were free to move one among another; and, if they were not free to move, as in fixed organizations, then they would exhibit the phenomena of pressure, or would appear, in regard to other bodies, to solicit to ascend or descend, as the case might be. Probably to this conflict of light and heavy bodies, to the generation of light bodies in undue positions, and to the varied action of fixed and fluid matter, may be referred most of the phenomena of terrestrial organizations; and, as the whole grows out of the two-fold motion of the earth, so we thus refer the origin of all things and phenomena to the agency of motion.

It follows, therefore, that the velocity of all the parts and dependencies of the earth being alike, the momentum of every part is directly as its quantity of matter; consequently, MOMENTUM IS WEIGHT; and, the velocity of 100,000 feet per second in the direction of the tangents of the orbit being so much greater than the ordinary, or even extraordinary, forces applied to move bodies in any novel direction, the phenomenon called by the name of Gravitation is a necessary result of a preponderating, coincident motion in another direction, all contrary or foreign motions being ultimately destroyed by the resist-

ing medium of the atmosphere and the deflective circular motion.

The weight of bodies, then, acts on the same principle as their momentum in the orbit of the earth, because every force which exhibits the phenomena of weight affects the paramount orbicular force; and, *this active principle is, therefore, merely a phenomenon resulting from the orbicular momentum, regulated by the rotary motion*, which rotary motion causes all bodies to perform circuits inversely as their quantities of matter, and which circuits are proportioned to the distance from the centre.

The phenomena of weight and gravitation, and of falling bodies, may therefore be considered as a result of the composition of forces produced by the annual and diurnal motions of the earth and its adjuncts. Of course, all the motions and laws of projectiles are subordinate to these, and are included within them.

On a small scale, the principle may be illustrated by experiments of analogous phenomena, in which it will appear that any lateral motion of bodies produces the same results as the earth itself; and that, as a consequence of every such lateral motion, the projectiles from such bodies respect, in falling, the bodies whence they are projected, though no suspicion or allegation of attraction can, in such cases, be adduced.

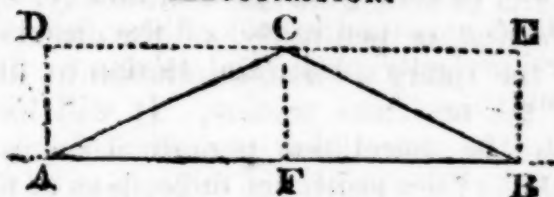
Thus, as it is well known, a ball projected from a ship in motion falls at the place whence it rose, though, during its ascent and descent, the ship proceeded many yards. The ball, though detached from the ship, respected the ship, during its flight and fall, exactly as though it had been attracted by the ship. It cannot, however, be contended that such phenomena are results of the ship's attraction! The effect arises merely from the ship's lateral motion, having been acquired by the ball previously to its projection; the case being exactly the same as that of a ball projected above the earth, to which it falls again, on the very principle on which it fell on the ship, not by the attraction either of the ship or the earth, but because the earth's lateral motion, like the lateral motion of the ship, had been acquired by the ball.

So, also, when a man, during feats of horsemanship, throws up oranges in his course, he readily catches them again, though during their flight he advanced many yards, because his lateral motion had previously been given to the oranges; and in consequence, in falling again, they respected him just as though, ac-

cording to pre-existing notions about the earth, he had attracted them.

In like manner, if a ball be dropped from the top of the mast of a ship, which at the time was moving at any given rate, the ball will fall perpendicularly at the foot of the mast, exactly as though the ship had been standing still; and will thus appear to be influenced by the ship, and not by the earth, exactly as a ball let to fall from a tower falls to the earth, and appears to respect the earth. In both cases, the phenomena are regular and necessary consequences of the composition of motion, and there is no unseen or occult power, called attraction, concerned in one case more than in the other.

ILLUSTRATION.



If a ball be projected from A perpendicularly towards D, and A be supposed to be on the deck of a ship, which is moving at any given rate, from the part A towards the part B; then the ball, instead of ascending to the point of space at D, will, without material error, move in the diagonal AC, by the compound forces which, in the same time, would have carried it to D or F; and in descending it will fall to the deck at B, to which the point A, in the interim, has advanced. It has in truth performed, instead of an apparent perpendicular, the two sides of the triangle, or the curve ACB; and, instead of falling at the point of space A, whence it was projected, it has advanced with the ship, and fallen at the point of space B, to which A has advanced; and in falling has respected the ship, and not the point of space, or the earth at A. It was not however attracted by the ship, but merely impelled in the diagonal by the motion of the ship, in which it previously participated.

These cases fully illustrate the principle for which I contend; but, of course, the relations and powers of the ship, and man moving on the moving earth, are included within the more extensive relations and powers operating in nature, in the prodigious forces generated by the annual and diurnal motions of our planet. The case of a body thrown upward from a ship in motion, merely shews that, in falling, it obeys a law growing out of the motion of the ship; in like manner as bodies projected from the earth, or falling towards it, obey a similar law of motion growing out of similar motions of the earth. The law
in

in both cases is a mere result of the composition of motion, and not an effect of any occult or mysterious power.

These examples, and others that might be adduced, serve, however, to prove the exact analogy of the powers, the phenomena, and the results. No experiments in physical philosophy seem to afford more conclusive analogical proofs of doctrines relative to any natural operations, which are too vast to be viewed by man on their great scale.

The recognition of the principles of this paper may be expected to lead to more precision in the doctrines of projectiles. Many incomprehensible irregularities in Dr. HUTTON's and Mr. ROBINS' experiments on gunnery may be found to arise from the contrariety, opposition, or neutrality, of the direction of the rotary motion, in relation to that of the orbicular motion. It will likewise be found that periodical fluctuations in the weight, and deflections of the atmosphere and other fluids, may be traced to periodical variations in the relative directions of the mechanical forces, as in the tides, monsoons, trade-winds, &c.

To extend these principles to the solution of the phenomena of Nature, and to deduce from them all the results of which they are susceptible, would be, in regard at least to nomenclature, to remodel the "Principia" of Newton, and to arrange a new system of physics.

Nevertheless, I feel it proper to state, that these demonstrations of the true and necessary causes of the phenomena hitherto ascribed to an unknown power, called by the name of Gravitation, merely fill some important connecting terms in the series of mechanical causes ascertained by modern philosophy; while they disturb none of the known relations of bodies, as determined by experiment and observation, or by the geometrical and analytical investigations of GALILEO, KEPLER, DESCARTES, NEWTON, EULER, LA GRANGE, HERSCHEL, or LA PLACE.

A summary of these doctrines may, perhaps, without material error or omission, be expressed in the following paragraphs:—

1. *That bodies moved in the annual orbit of any planet acquire a momentum in the direction of the increments of that orbit superior to the influence of any other permanent force which is communicated to them.*

2. *That all variations in the direction of this orbicular motion are effected by deflections of that paramount motion, either by the rotary diurnal motion, or by some muscular, mechanical, or chemical force.*

3. *That the resistance which bodies exhibit in being lifted, or thrown, or in any way turned into any new direction is the measure of their weight, which is as their quantity of matter, because it arises from a velocity common to the terrestrial system in the direction of the orbit.*

4. *That the phenomena of falling bodies are produced by the deflection of the circular rotary motion from the comparatively straight line of the orbicular motion.*

5. *That every body which has had any new direction of force given to it, is nevertheless subject to the permanent influence of the pre-existing orbicular and rotary forces in the lines of their direction, and the resulting line of motion is the effect of all the operative forces.*

6. *That the phenomena of the ascent and descent of bodies is also influenced by the resistance of the medium through which its novel direction of motion has forced it to proceed.*

7. *The force with which the deflection by the rotary motion is produced, is as the density of the body deflected to the density of the medium in which it moves, and in the inverse ratio of the squares of the distance from the centre.*

8. *That it is the necessary tendency of the rotary motion to give an equal momentum to the heterogeneous masses composing a planet and its atmosphere, while the whole are moving with an equal velocity in the orbit.*

9. *That all phenomena of motion visible to beings who partake of the common motions of a planetary system, are either the relative motions of distant orbs, or the disturbance of the great common motions by new directions of motion produced by some muscular, mechanical, explosive, or chemical force.*

10. *That these temporary and novel directions of force and motion are speedily extinguished by the great permanent forces moving in other directions, all traceable to the phenomena, and producing compositions of motion which result from the known laws of dynamics.*

11. *That of course similar motions produce similar phenomena in all planetary bodies.*

12. *That, therefore, the phenomena hitherto ascribed to an occult power called gravitation, is a simple result of known motions.*

The application of these principles to the phenomena of a System of Bodies moving within the gaseous medium of Universal Space, will be the object of some future paper.

COMMON SENSE.
T.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,
IN the report given of the debate in the House of Commons, by the London papers,* of the 26th ult., on Mr. Calcraft's motion for a committee to examine into the laws relative to the tax upon salt, on Friday, April 25, Sir John Newport is stated to have said, "The right honorable gentleman at the head of the Board of Trade, (Mr. Robinson,) had said, that the effect of salt, as a manure, was doubtful amongst agriculturists. He (Sir John Newport,) would only say, without pretending to much knowledge on such a subject, that he knew a part of a lawn, near his own residence, where, twenty-five years ago, salt had been strewed, and the grass grown on that spot, was invariably consumed by the sheep, while they would not touch a blade of that on the adjoining ground. This was a fact within his own knowledge; and, although the ground had not been turned up since the period to which he alluded, the same distinction was, to the present hour, observable in its quality."

This fact, mentioned by Sir John Newport, is so strikingly corroborated by the plan pursued by the Spanish shepherds, as related by John Talbot Dillon, esq. in his *Travels through Spain*, with a view to illustrate the natural history of that kingdom, that you may, Mr. Editor, do an essential service to a very material branch of the agricultural interest of this kingdom, by giving the following extract from that work an early place in your widely circulating and excellent Magazine.

"The first care of the shepherd in coming to the spot where his sheep are to spend the summer, is to give to the ewes as much salt as they will eat; for this purpose he is provided with twenty-five quintals of salt for every thousand head, which is consumed in less than five months; but they eat none on their journey, or in winter. The method of giving it to them is as follows:—The shepherd places fifty or sixty flat stones about five steps distance from each other; he strews salt upon each stone, then leads his flock slowly through the stones, and every sheep eats at pleasure. This is frequently repeated, observing not to let them eat on those days in any spot where there is limestone. When they have eaten the salt, they are led to some argillaceous spots, where, from the craving they have acquired, they devour every thing they meet with, and

return again to the salt with redoubled ardour."*—*Dillon's Travels in Spain*; 4to. page 49.

Norwich; May 14, 1817. NORVICENSIS.

For the *Monthly Magazine*.
CONTEMPORARY AUTHORS.

No. I.

[We propose occasionally to present our readers with critical estimates of the writings of those contemporary Authors whose productions, from time to time, lay claim to public notice—with a view to enable the lovers of literature to form a more correct and complete judgment of their pretensions than can be made by observations on any single work. The successive articles will, we presume, be found as instructive in their matter, as pleasing and liberal in their manner.]

An Estimate of the Literary Character of DUGALD STEWART, ESQ. Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh.

A PHILOSOPHICAL view of the circumstances which contribute to the formation of national character, is a desideratum in the literature of every language. Few topics present a wider range to ingenious speculation, and none offer a richer field to learned research or to comprehensive induction: it embraces all those peculiarities of temperament which are commonly ascribed to climate, together with the political circumstances which occasionally may have induced an extraordinary exercise of the mental faculties; as well as the moral effect of heroic actions, and the influence of particular great examples.

That there is among every people a peculiar philosophy, as strongly marked as their national character, will not be questioned; and that the Scots are at present distinguished for metaphysical investigation, every reader will readily

* Mr. Bowles observes, "That, if the district is limy or marly, the sheep eat less salt in proportion to the lime they find; and, asking the reason of one of the shepherds, was told, it proceeded from their grazing in corn-fields: on which occasion the illiterate shepherd seemed to relate the fact, though ignorant of the cause, which was, according to Mr. Bowles, 'from the salt all limy matter abounds with, and partaken of by cattle, either in licking the stones, or communicated by vegetation to grass; for which reason their appetite is not so keen for any salt that is offered them.' However, we cannot admit this to be the true cause, as chemists are now well assured that lime does not contain any salt whatever."

* Vide the *Globe* of the above date.
MONTHLY MAG. NO. 299.

admit: an estimate, therefore, of the literary merits of the most eminent of the Edinburgh philosophers may probably be found deserving of some attention.

It will not be denied that Mr. Dugald Stewart arose in a period of society highly favourable to the studies in which he is supposed to have excelled; that his original condition in life was no less advantageous; that he was placed in the very best situation for inculcating his opinions with effect; and that his doctrines, by being addressed to young students, were necessarily received with a degree of approbation, which they might not have obtained had they been originally delivered in any other form than that of college lectures. No person has ventured to say that, in other circumstances, he would probably have been found a greater character: such, indeed, has been the singular felicity of his literary fortune, that perhaps it has rarely been thought he might, in any other, have appeared less eminent. There has been in himself an uniform urbanity towards all things and all men; and all towards him has been equally agreeable. It would be difficult to mention an author who has been more fortunate, as far as the respectful esteem of contemporaries is a mark of good fortune;—but whether he should therefore be considered as entitled to one of the highest places among the great of his own class, is a question not easily answered.

It is not invidious to say, that his talents have been more admired by his pupils than by the rest of the world: the most ardent of his friends will not scruple to allow that his merits are in more repute at Edinburgh than in any other part of Scotland; and unquestionably he is more celebrated as an author in that kingdom than in England.

It has not been alleged that the indifference evinced towards his writings has been owing to any doubt of the justness and soundness of his principles, nor to any want of perspicuity in his theories or explanations: on the contrary, he has been always applauded as one of the clearest writers, and for bringing forward no hypothesis which the actual knowledge of mankind did not approve. But has he added any thing to the truths of moral science? Unless this can be answered decidedly in the affirmative, his merits must be resolved into the mediocre quality, of having only stated, with more perspicuity than his predecessors, principles and doctrines previously developed.

But an extreme beauty of manner may entitle an author to the highest praise—even when the subject is trite and common-place. Has it not, however, been objected to the style of Mr. Dugald Stewart, that his eloquence is sometimes verbose, and his dignity more pompous than the occasion requires? If he has, generally speaking, stated certain truths better than they had ever before been stated, perhaps with more simplicity he might have produced a deeper impression on his readers. His works have an academical and an artificial character, which gives them doubtless something of a classical air; but they want that natural ease, which is no less essential to gracefulness than it is peculiar to originality. And, in his subjects, he must be regarded as addressing himself to a particular class, rather than to the generality of mankind. If his attention has been exclusively devoted to the philosophy of his own country, the sphere of his genius may be thought still more limited; and, from the rank of a genuine philosopher, a teacher of mankind, he will sink to that of a Scottish professor: but may not even this imply great honour—for the schools of Scotland have in his time produced many distinguished men; and he can reckon among his pupils all the most eminent.

In this estimate it therefore becomes necessary to consider what the Scottish philosophy really is—for there are persons who doubt even the utility of that knowledge, of which Mr. Stewart has been so efficient a teacher.

The philosophy of the Scottish nation is certainly deeply imbued with metaphysical speculation; but their metaphysics are of a much more practical kind than those of any other people, and are employed to elucidate the phenomena of moral nature more experimentally than the science is commonly supposed to admit of. Mr. Stewart's theory of dreams is a beautiful example of this; and perhaps it is also the most favourable specimen of his powers as an author that we could refer to—while it might be chosen as one of the strongest instances of the circumscribed character of his genius; for his theory is founded on a principle, the complete understanding of which would probably enable us to explain the whole mysteries of the involuntary actions of mankind. Few persons suspect that the temptations of vice are of the same "stuff that dreams are made of;" Mr. Stewart has certainly not developed the doctrine of association

tion to that extent, but his premises afford the only rational principle by which the law of moral necessity, in its practical operation, can be explained.

It is the application of metaphysics to morals that constitutes the main peculiarity of the Scottish philosophy; and we think that the ability with which Mr. Stewart has managed this in his lectures, much more than in his publications, entitles him to that honourable place among his contemporaries which no one has ever presumed to think he did not fully deserve.

Having thus explicitly stated the ground on which we conceive the fame of this distinguished writer and most estimable man chiefly rests, and which is of a kind that does not promise celebrity in another age equal to what he has obtained in this—we now propose to examine more particularly those different works by which his permanent rank as a literary character will be determined by posterity. These are—his *Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind*; the *Biographical Sketches of Reid, Robertson, and Smith*; and his *Philosophical Essays*. We are not attempting to write his memoirs, and therefore it is unnecessary to notice those minor publications which he has given to the world without his name.

The first volume of his *Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind* was published at Edinburgh in 1792, at which time he was in full possession of the public applause as an instructor; and had by his lectures predisposed a numerous class of readers in that metropolis to receive, with deference and even veneration, every sentiment which he might be inclined to inculcate. The second volume did not appear till twenty years afterwards, and, for himself, as an author, not under such favourable circumstances; for, in the course of that long interval, the very frame of society had undergone a radical change, and a race of young men had sprung up, partly invigorated by his own instruction, and partly by the audacious spirit of the age; who, with the natural intrepidity of youth, and the instigations of great innate talent, were less acquiescent to dogmas of any kind than the readers to whom Mr. Stewart had the good fortune originally to address himself. It is necessary to advert to these circumstances, as they have undoubtedly affected his literary reputation, by placing him more on a level with the ordinary

writers of the day, than his admirers, perhaps, ever thought likely to happen.

His “*Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind*” is a work more critical than original: it contains, doubtless, many judicious, many ingenious, observations, and passages of beautiful writing—but the substance of the whole is deduced from others; and what Mr. Stewart has interwoven of his own is more of the nature of those kind of reflections, with which an able reviewer embellishes his strictures, than the tenor of a regular work—notwithstanding the systematic form which he has adopted. We can only except from this general remark, the fifth section of chap. v. vol. 1,—the explanation of the phenomena of dreaming, to which we have already alluded. But it is not so much to the want of originality that we object, as to the limits which Mr. Stewart prescribed to himself in the investigation of his subject; for we cannot imagine that he was not aware of the multifarious ramifications “*of the influence of association in regulating the succession*” of our actions, as well as “*of our thoughts*.” He has certainly made a more pleasing work, by confining his illustrations of the doctrine to the faculties usually employed on objects of taste and fancy; but, had he extended his investigation farther, he would have seen that the whole system of morals rests upon the same principle; and possibly he might have ascertained that there is a class of causes of great efficacy in the establishing of our associations, of which no account has yet been satisfactorily given. In neither of the two quartos on the “*Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind*,” nor in the *Essays*, which are justly considered as *addenda* to that work, is there a single section of a chapter devoted to the moral phenomena of sympathy and antipathy—a subject which embraces the whole elements of virtue and vice, and is more closely connected with taste in art or composition than, perhaps, some critics are willing to allow. But Mr. Stewart has confined himself to a judicious exposition of what others have thought, and respecting which the opinion of the world is almost settled; and it did not enter into his plan to examine the foundations of a doctrine which, however practically admitted, it has hitherto been fashionable to decry. We are all as averse to expose our moral weaknesses as our bodily infirmities; and

and the remark may be thought flippant, while it is not the less true, that the old school of manners, in which Mr. Stewart was bred, probably induced him to avoid inquiries, of which the result would, in many cases, have been obnoxious to existing philosophical dogmas. The "*Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind*" is, however, not a completed work; and it would be injustice to consider it as such. The author does not unfold a system, and consequently, notwithstanding the suavity of his style, and the perspicuity of his logic, it would be difficult to analyse his doctrines: he has taken up, as it were, but detached portions of a great subject, floating in the works of others. The student rises from the perusal with a consciousness of having acquired a better knowledge of many things respecting which his ideas were previously vague and imperfect; but, when he comes to apply the opinions and principles thus acquired to the general system of man, he will be apt to allow but a narrow compass to the depth and extent of Mr. Stewart's acquaintance with the world of the human heart.

Of his "*Biographical Sketches*" we would comprehensively describe them as argumentative eulogiums;—they possess but little merit as narrations; they are statements calculated to argue the reader into an opinion, that the persons spoken of were really the great men whom the public had already admitted them to be. They want the lineaments of biography. It would indeed be difficult to point out any work of the same class, in any language, written, in point of diction, half so well, and yet so deficient in that kind of interest which constitutes the charm alike of public and private history. We could have wished, for the sake of the author, that he had given essays of so much intellectual ability any other title than the "*Lives of Reid, Robertson, and Adam Smith.*"

The volume of Essays which he published in 1810, may, as we have already remarked, be regarded as belonging to that general system, of which the "*Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind*" is also a part;—like that work, these Essays have but little originality. The first division consists chiefly of observations suggested by opinions of Locke, Berkeley, Hume, and others, with respect to the sources of our ideas; and much of the second division is, in the same manner, occupied with the con-

sideration of some notions on the sublime, suggested also by the perusal of a manuscript by Mr. Price, in defence of Mr. Burke's doctrines—as if, but for such writers having treated of these subjects, Mr. Stewart himself would not have been actuated to examine them. It is the general proof, throughout his works, of being thus influenced by others in his inquiries, and the want of any material disquisition entitled to the name of primary, that will probably, when the effects of his oral eloquence is forgotten, tend to place him lower in the scale of literary rank than some of his contemporaries—with whom it would be deemed eccentric at present to compare him.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING resided for several years in one of the United States of America; having, too, connexions there with whom I correspond, and who occasionally furnish me with American newspapers, I may venture to speak particularly to the two first queries of your correspondent Delta, respecting political and religious liberty; though to the others I can only speak generally.

The first of these may be considered under three distinct heads, viz.—as it respects personal liberty—as it regards liberty of opinion in political discussion—and as it effects that general liberty of words and actions that we are told of in an ancient book, which relates, that the people did every one what was right in his own eyes, intimating a relaxation of the laws, and social restraint. For the first, I have no doubt but that personal liberty is better guarded, and held more sacred, in the United States of America, than it is in any kingdom of Europe. But, for freedom of opinion in political discussion, so far as social order is concerned, there is, I believe, less of it than there is at this moment in England. The federalists and anti-federalists express their opposite opinions with bitterness and acrimony; and even the politics of Europe are canvassed with feelings of rancour and personal animosity; to live in peace and in general esteem in the United States, it is necessary to be totally silent upon the subject of politics. And for any relaxation of the laws, that impose proper restraints upon the words and actions of individuals, it is not to be expected; and, however little the criminal law may be resorted to, references to the deci-

sions of the civil law are much more frequent in America than they are in this kingdom; and the law professors, in proportion to the other inhabitants, much more numerous.

The most perfect liberty and harmony in religion prevails, as I am told, in every part of the Union; it certainly did where I resided. It would have been thought the most palpable want of breeding, to mention the subject of religious doctrines in a mixed company, or to betray the least want of respect to any, on account of their religious tenets; not that the people are more indifferent to the duties of religion there than elsewhere, for most assuredly a much larger proportion of the people are strict in their religious observances than what prevails with us. But no one there presumes to question the propriety of his neighbour's religious persuasions; liberality and candour in judging is not the sentiment, for they do not take upon them to judge at all. There are no union of church and state, no religious disability, no invidious distinctions, no ostentatious display of the ceremonies of one denomination of religionists over another; provided their moral conduct is correct, the people there may enjoy their respective religious feelings in perfect peace; and practise the rites in open day, equally free from the imputation of superstition, bigotry, or heresy. Those, however, who profess no religion at all, are looked upon with suspicion.

I know of no particular disabilities that aliens are subjected to in America, except their not voting at elections, or serving in the militia; but the welcome that is often given to respectable strangers, arises more from the feelings and habits of courtesy, than any real desire of receiving emigrants. The Americans have a competent share of confidence in their own mental and physical resources, and feel no want of the assistance of strangers, whatever we may think to the contrary; and those who have nothing but their wit and gentility to dispose of, cannot carry them to a worse market, for it is overstocked already with these articles. There is neither a real nor an imaginary want of learned professors; at the same time a want of education, a provincial accent, or vulgar manners, would be a more insuperable bar to respectability in America, than they would in London.

Titles go for nothing in America—people of riches will be favorably received any where, and such may con-

fidently expect common civility, social order, and—as far as respects the white population—honesty, from the Americans; but they must be content with a less share of obsequious homage than they might command in places where there is less independency of spirit. Those who go to America with small fortunes, solely upon a plan of economy, will be grievously disappointed, for, though some of the necessities of life are cheap, yet the elegancies, and many of the necessary conveniences of life, are excessively dear; and the elegancies of life are indispensable. Perhaps there is no country where so large a proportion of the expences of a family are a sacrifice at the shrine of elegant appearance and the habits of refinement; for there are no people, I should suppose, whose enjoyment of luxuries has so much outrun the producing those luxuries among themselves; or who are so well able to procure them from others upon extravagant terms.

Money employed in trade, and well attended to by persevering industry, and strictly correct habits, has a fair chance of success; but the needy speculator will find himself so closely elbowed in every corner of North America, and so often outwitted, that he had better stop on this side the Atlantic. In the present state of England, and I fear its prospects, labourers, and mechanics, with families, have reason to wish themselves citizens of America, where there is little deficiency of employment, and still less of beggary and distressing want; but the chances for domestic comfort, in the respective countries, were not very greatly in favour of America, so long as the English labourer and mechanic could find employment. The streets in America are not paved with gold, nor will the land yield its increase without toil and care; and toil and care are more irksome and dangerous to health, in America, than in England: and the reason that so many of the emigrants express disappointment and disgust is owing, most generally, to their having entertained the most foolish and romantic ideas of the country, previous to seeing it. There cannot, I think, have been a time within these last forty years, in which the skilful and industrious agriculturist, with a sufficient capital, would not have found it more to his interest to have been an American farmer than an English one; for, generally speaking, the produce of the American farmer is more steady in its value, more certain of sale, and

and affording a better profit, than the produce of the English farmer. And a sum that should be equal to the rent and taxes of a farm in England, for two years, would purchase the fee-simple of the same quantity of land in America, of equal quality, and in a situation having all the advantages of good society. But no emigrant should ever think of going into the back woods, or upon uncleared lands; for old and cleared lands, with the necessary buildings upon them, may always be bought at much less than their relative value; and this must continue to be the case, so long as there is such a spirit of emigrating into the back States by the native Americans. Offer an old woodsman ten dollars per acre for his old cleared land, and he will make nothing of going

five hundred, or even a thousand, miles back for new lands, at one dollar per acre, though he goes into a situation that would be certain death to an European. Those who bid a last adieu to their native land, and break off all local attachments, must do great violence to the finest feelings of the human heart; and those who emigrate to America must risk their health, and encounter toil and danger. It were well if none ventured upon emigration but people of firm minds and steady principles of action; those who think of it from mere caprice of temper, and without any fixed purpose, had better stop and take all chances of a favorable change at home.

T. BAKEWELL.

Spring-Vale; May 7, 1817.

CORNUCOPIA.

DEFENCE OF CHARLES I. BY SALMASIUS.

MILTON appears to have been very particularly informed of the pecuniary benefits which Salmasius acquired by his undertaking to defend the memory of Charles the First. One of the chaplains of Charles the Second was sent to the professor with an hundred pieces of gold, of the coinage of the reign of James the First: they were inclosed in a purse of thin netting, chequered with different colours in the knitting. Salmasius rose, with the greatest courtesy, to embrace the chaplain, who was the bearer of the present; and Milton alleges, that it was for eagerness to get at the purse he rose. The States of Holland prohibited the sale of the work of Salmasius in any place within their jurisdiction: but Milton, in affected contempt of his antagonist, requested them to remove their order of prohibition, that all the world might contemplate the triumph of his refutation.

The son of Salmasius inherited his father's zeal against the English regicides. The English ambassador found the young man in Sweden, in the year 1653, a captain in the service of Queen Christina; and much inclined to quarrel with the republican English who were in Whitelock's train, on account of their alliance to the guilt of the regicide.

WHIMSICAL THEORIES.

Herodotus accounts for the overflowing of the Nile, and the Etesian winds, in the following manner:—"But, as I have mentioned the preceding opinions

only to censure and confute them, I may be expected, perhaps, to give my own sentiments on this subject. It is my opinion that the Nile overflows in the summer season, *because in the winter the sun, driven by storms from his usual course, ascends into the higher regions of the air above Libya.* My reason may be explained without difficulty—for it may be easily supposed, that, to whatever region this power more nearly approaches, the rivers and streams of that country will be proportionably dried up and diminished."—*Beloe's Her. Euterpe*, s. 24.

Cicero, speaking of the music of the spheres, says, that the reason why we do not hear it, is owing partly to its continuance, and partly to its loudness: "thus," says he, "the people who live near the cataracts of the Nile hear nothing at all."

MONKISH MIRACLES.

The readers of Chateaubriand, particularly of his *Travels in Palestine*, and of his *Genius of Christianity*, will frequently be edified by his deprecation of the icy application of common sense to the monkish legend, or traditional account of the miraculous interference of saints and angels. This disposition is particularly let loose in his eloquent description of the church of the Holy Sepulchre, at Jerusalem, where he found every thing which poor Dr. Clark, and other travellers, gaped for in vain. To shew the general origin of these kind of stories, and the extent to which Monkish imposition has extended a relation

relation of the treatment of one of them, by an old Spanish veteran commander, under the celebrated conqueror of Mexico, (Cortes,) will not be found unamusing. It had been propagated in a narrative published in Old Spain, by the monk Gomara, the confessor of Cortes, that one of the astonishing victories of the Spaniards over the Indians was attributable to St. James, who headed the former in person: "I acknowledge," says B. Diaz del Castillo, who wrote a soldier's account of the affairs in which he had been engaged—"I acknowledge that all our exploits and victories are owing to our Lord Jesus Christ, and that in this battle there was such a number of Indians to every one of us, that if each had thrown a handful of earth they might have buried us, if by the great mercy of God we had not been protected. It may be, that the person whom Gomara mentions, as having appeared on a mottled grey horse, was the glorious apostle Signor San Jago, or Signor San Pedro; and that I, as being a sinner, was not worthy to see him. This I know, that I saw Francisco de Morla on such a horse, but, as an unworthy transgressor, did not deserve to see any of the holy apostles. It may have been the will of God that it was so as Gomara relates, but until I read his Chronicle I never heard among any of the conquerors that such a thing had happened." On the foregoing passage, the historian of America, Dr. Robertson, thus dilates:—"It is amusing to observe the embarrassment of B. Diaz del Castillo, occasioned by the struggle between his superstition and his veracity. The former disposed him to believe this miracle; the latter restrained him from attesting it." Though Dr. Robertson understood the language of Spain, it must be taken for granted, that he never read Don Quixote, or he would have comprehended Spanish humour better. That of the honest soldier is truly Cervantic, and, instead of implying any struggle between superstition and veracity, gives the lie with inexpressible composure and archness. The *fudge* of Mr. Burchell, in the Vicar of Wakefield, was not a wit more expressive.

XERXES.

If we were to credit all that is said about Xerxes, by high historians, we cannot feel astonished at his cruelties and follies, and at the same time believe him to be an example of humanity and of

every heroic excellence. Seneca, in his noble piece, *De Ira*, informs us that an old man, named Pythius, had five sons, whom Xerxes ordered to the wars. The father begged one for the support of his age. The monarch gave him his choice; but immediately commanded the son who was selected to be cut asunder, and the parts to be laid on each side of the high way, for the expiation of his army. So much for the barbarity of the man: now for his folly. He commanded the sea to be beaten with rods, and cauterized with hot irons; and he wrote a letter to Mount Athos. Such are the tales and contemptible incongruities foisted upon mankind, under the name of history—read in the first Universities in the world; noted, illustrated, and commented upon by the learned, and, with most simple faith, credited by many, like the stories invented about Napoleon, to justify the late wars and the treatment of him. There are many other stories about this celebrated personage, Xerxes—such as his army drinking up rivers, leaving the Lissus, the Chidorus, and even the Scamander dry—and, above all, the story related of the cattle of the prodigious army of this prodigious king, being so numerous, that they exhausted a lake of five miles in circumference. Yet this is history.

CROMWELL'S DEPARTURE FOR IRELAND.

Among other anecdotes scattered in the books of the controversy between Milton and Salmasius, is one which bespeaks Cromwell to have been disposed, as far as prudence would at all allow, to affect in his exaltation, the pomp of royalty. "Who was it," asks Salmasius, "that, in setting out on a late expedition to Ireland, departed from London, in all the pride of a triumph, with the pomp of a royal procession, in a carriage drawn by six milk-white horses, and with a train of eighty gentlemen, surrounding or following his coach?" Milton insolently replies, "I have a satisfaction in knowing that your friends heard with pain of the honorable attendance, amid which our brave General Cromwell set out for Ireland, of the applauses he then had from the people, of the zeal with which all good men offered their prayers for his success. But, if they heard with pain of the circumstances of his departure, with what sensations can they have learned the news of his subsequent victories?"

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH of M. ARNAULT, EX-MEMBER of the INSTITUTE, &c. one of the THIRTY-EIGHT BANISHED by the KING'S ORDONNANCE of the 24th of JULY, 1815; by HIMSELF.

ANTOINE VINCENT ARNAULT was born at Paris, A.D. 1766: he received his education at the College of Juilly. In 1785, Madame, the spouse of Monsieur (Louis XVIII.) presented him with the *brevet* of secretary of her cabinet, a title purely honorific. In 1789 he bought of M. Silvestre, at present member of the Institute, the office of first valet of the wardrobe to Monsieur—an office which cost dear, and of which he has lost the income.

Irresistibly attracted by the love of letters from his earliest age, Arnault commenced his literary career in 1791, by the tragedy of *Marius à Minturne*; and in 1792 he gave that of *Lucretia*. In the month of September, in the same year, Arnault, who had not embraced the opinions of the revolution, went to England; and from thence to Brussels, where he was well received by Prince Augustus of Aremberg—to whom he had been recommended by the Abbé de Montesquieu.

On re-entering France, he was arrested at Dunkirk as an emigrant; and only was released from prison in virtue of a decision of the Committee of Public Safety; which, in respect of his quality of a man of letters, declared the law on emigration not applicable to him.

Exclusively occupied with literature, and living nearly always in the country, after his return to France, Arnault wrote successively—in 1794 the act of *Horatius Cœles*, played at the Opera; *Phrosine et Melidore*, at the theatre of Favart, a lyrical drama in three acts, and in verse; *Quintus Cincinnatus*, a tragedy in three acts, at the theatre of the Republic; in 1795, *Oscar*, a tragedy in five acts; in 1799, *the Venetians*, a tragedy in five acts—the subject of this piece was taken from *Les Soirées Littéraires*, by the Abbé Coupy; and from whence, it is probable, the Abbé Christophe, or the Abbé Mathieu—in favour of whom the *Brothers* claim it—took it, as well as Arnault. It was “the Venetians,” and not “Oscar,” that he dedicated to Napoleon Bonaparte: the dedication is printed with the tragedy.

Arnault had been received with distinction at Milan by the general-in-chief:

charged by him with the organization of a provisional government in the Ionian Isles, this honourable mission afforded him the means of travelling agreeably through Italy; and it was during his journey that the tragedy of “the Venetians” was composed.*

In 1798, Arnault made part of the expedition to Egypt; but without either title, rank, or functions. He did not go to the end of the voyage—the dangerous illness of an intimate friend detained him at Malta. When the danger was past, he sailed for France, on board the *Sensible*, French frigate of thirty-six guns, which was met and taken, by boarding, by the *Sea-Horse* English frigate, of fifty guns. The captain, James Foot, who commanded her, did not abuse victory—he acted with the greatest kindness and generosity to his prisoners, and particularly to the subject of this memoir, who had no other table, nor any other room, than that of the captain. Rendering this testimony to the memory of this excellent man (who is no more,) is paying a debt of honour.

Arnault had not taken any part in the revolutions which succeeded each other in France when the 18th of Brumaire arrived.

Nominated, in 1800, by the minister of the interior, chief of the division of public instruction, he retained the place until the organization of the university, in which he was appointed, at the same time, counsellor in ordinary and secretary-general.

In the interval which elapsed between 1800, the epoch of his nomination, and 1815, the epoch of his removal, his administrative occupations did not make him neglect letters. He gave, in 1803, at the Theatre François, *Dom Pedre, ou le Roi et le Laboureur*, a tragedy in five acts, which was hissed, as the biography of the *Brothers* justly relates. *La Ranson de Duguesclin*, or the Manners of the Fourteenth Century, a comedy in three acts, represented at the same theatre in 1814—which shared the same fate, as the *Brothers* also relate: this latter piece is printed—so that it may be seen how far it merited its disgrace. *Scipion Consul*, an heroic drama in one act, was only represented at the school of St. Cyr,

* Treated with distinction, with affection even, by the man he admired, it is quite natural that he should love him. by

by the pupils, for whom Arnault, at the desire of a minister, had composed it.

As head of public instruction, Arnault composed the following works:—1. In 1804, *De l'Administration des Etablissements d'Instruction Publique et de la Reorganization de l'Enseignement*.—2. In 1805, 1806, 1807, and 1809, four discourses on the System of Education then adopted.

Being a member of the Institute since 1799, he read, in the public sittings of his class, fragments of *Zenobie*, and an act of the *Guelphs and Gibelins*, inedited tragedies: he also read, several times, *Fables*, since united in one volume, published at Paris in 1812.

Released from every obligation by the abdication made at Fontainebleau in 1814, Arnault went as far as Compeigne to meet the king, who received him graciously: he claimed nothing of what the departure of the princes had made him lose. He continued to exercise his functions at the university until February 1815, the epoch when the Abbe de Montesquieu, with one dash of the pen, despoiled a father of a family of the remains of a fortune founded on literary titles, and acquired by fifteen years of administrative labours.—*The 20th of March arrives*.

During the interval which elapsed between this epoch and the king's return, Arnault, charged provisionally with the administration of the university, was nominated, in addition, member of the general council of the department of the Seine, and deputy of the same department to the Chamber of that period; it is the only legislature of which he ever made a part. The details given by the *brothers* on his conduct and opinions in that Chamber, are generally true, except that he never had any thing to do with the journal called the *Independant*.

Arnault is of the number of thirty-eight persons exiled, at first from Paris, afterwards from the kingdom. Seeking consolation, during his exile, in letters, to which he had owed his pleasures, he has published a second edition of his *Fables*; and has given, in the Theatre François, *Germanicus*. He has in his portfolio several other works finished, amongst which is a tragedy of *Lycurgus*; and he is writing a tragedy, to be called, *the Prætorians*; and, in concert with the booksellers of Holland, he is preparing editions of several French classics.

During the seventeen years that Ar-

nault belonged to the Institute, that body twice nominated him its president, and member of the Commission of the Dictionary. Arnault was also associated with several academies, as well French as foreign—particularly the Institute of Naples, and the Academy of the Spanish Language at Madrid, where he at the time accompanied the French ambassador: it was on his admission to the latter society that he pronounced a discourse, which the newspapers of the time published, on the connexion which ought to exist between the Savans of France and Spain.

Surprised very young by the revolution, and governed rather by affections than opinions (says M. Arnault), I have constantly remained a stranger to it. I have not, whatever the *Brothers* assert, written any thing for the fêtes given by the revolutionary governments; had I been constrained to do it, perhaps I should have ceded like many others, to whom it would be cowardly to impute as a crime the having sung under fear of the axe. The only pieces I ever composed for public fêtes date from 1807; they consist in a lyrical piece, executed at the Institute, and in several cantatas, executed either at the Hotel de Ville or the Tuileries. These *morceaux*, which were demanded of me by the authorities, did not celebrate the misfortunes of the world, but events which were then regarded as blessings: a good citizen may avow them.

If the *Brothers* pretend to reproach me with this, I invite them to recollect that they were then my fellow labourers. They have represented me sometimes as the flatterer, sometimes as the censor, of Napoleon—I have been neither. Farther removed from him after his elevation, (dating from that period,) I only saw him when he gave public audiences; then, as formerly in private, when he addressed me, I replied with a liberty justified by our long acquaintance, but without ever being wanting in the respect due to his rank. It was not, therefore, to him, but to General Le Clerc, with whom I had been intimate, that I gave the answer incorrectly related in the biography of the *Brothers*;—this officer, who had not perhaps superior merit in his art to what I may have in mine, said to me one day very coarsely, "*Te voila donc, toi qui te crois un poëte après Racine et Corneille*?" "*Te voila donc* (I replied), *toi qui te crois un general après Turenne et Condé*?"

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*Condé?*² This answer was as just as it was merited; the pleasantries of General Le Clerc were not justified by victories.

To paint me as ungrateful, they have printed that I enjoyed pensions which I never received. I have shewn what was precisely my situation before the revolution. At a more recent period, independant of the place which formed the base of my fortune, a dotation, a share in the profits of the newspapers, and the decoration of the Legion of Honour, were granted me—have I been ungrateful?

A stranger to every species of treason, when the abdication of Fontainebleau permitted me to obey ancient affections, without wounding those more recent, I went to meet the king. A stranger to every species of treason, I had no relations with the Isle of Elba; I swear it on my honour, and I have a right to be believed.

Ruined by events, which have swept away all I had acquired since the revolution, without restoring what I had lost by the revolution; without an asylum; without any other resource than my talents, the use of them is interdicted me. A few implacable individuals have procured the revival, against me alone, of laws destructive of property; for any kind of industry whatever, is it not a property? and is not the preventing my reaping the fruits of my industry annihilating in me my property? These principles are not those of the government; while private interest did not compromise public interest, the government respected the rights of the citizen in an exile, and doubly honoured itself by the circumstance. I thank it as much for having interdicted the representation of my work, as for having authorised it: the latter measure was an act of justice, the former an act of prudence;† and, whatever injury it may be to me, I am too good a Frenchman not to applaud it.

The wants, privations, and all the woes attached to the wandering life to which I am condemned, I know how to support; but this insatiate calumny, which redoubles it the moment when

“Thou art there then—thou who fanciest thyself a poet after Racine and Corneille?”—“Thou art there then—thou who fanciest thyself a general after Turenne and Condé?”

† There is evidently an error in the text here, which is rectified in the translation; the original reads, “the first measure was an act of justice, the second is an act of prudence.”

Fortune seems to cast upon me a look of compassion—these cries of fury, which reproach the government with having suffered me to have the chance of a success, of which I had need to console me: this is what I can scarcely support, this is what afflicts me—less because it is painful for me, after twenty years of misfortunes, to be the butt of so much injustice, as because it is painful for me to see Frenchmen signalise themselves in the eyes of Europe by such want of generosity.

I have explained my life without pretending to justify it; whatever opinion may be formed of me, according to the character and the passions of the reader, this opinion will at least be the consequence of the truth; and, after reading this notice, he may say of me whatever it may have led him to think.

My tragedy has been finished five years, and received at the theatre nearly four. It is from Tacitus that I have borrowed my characters and my colours—I endeavoured to imbue myself as much as possible with his genius. The writer who could raise himself to the height as a poet, which Tacitus has attained as a historian, would have made a masterpiece; I am far from having that pretension—but have I only made a bad play? Read and judge.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE of M. ROCHON, ASTRONOMER of the MARINE, MEMBER of the INSTITUTE, &c.

ON the 7th April, 1817, took place the funeral of Mons. Alexis Marie Rochon, member of the Royal Academy of Sciences; after the service, M. Girard,* member of the Academy, pronounced the following discourse:—

Messieurs,

M. Rochon was born at Brest the 21st February, 1761; this port, and the vessels with which it was filled, were the first objects which struck him. Surrounded from his youth by seamen and travellers, their society determined his taste, and the progress of nautical science became the special object of the labours of all his life.

He was nominated correspondent of the Academy of Sciences in 1765; he soon added to this title, that of astronomer of the Marine, and in this quality

* Member of the Institute of Egypt, &c. &c.; chief civil engineer of Paris. The whole of the immense hydraulic works that have within these ten years been begun and executed, or are now in execution, have been under his direction. made

made a voyage to Marocca in 1767. He was no sooner returned than he departed for the East Indies, in a vessel commanded by M. Tromelin, his relative and friend. In 1769 he determined the positions of the isles and shoals, between the coasts of India and the Isle of France; he returned from this colony in 1772, with M. Poivre, the administrator, whose wisdom and talents have left such high renown on these shores.

M. Rochon brought from this expedition the most beautiful crystals of Madagascar quartz that had been hitherto seen; he had some fragments of it cut, and discovered its property of double refraction, and conceived from it the happy idea of applying it to the measure of Angles. Such is the origin of the ingenious micrometer, the invention of which is due to him.

No one was better acquainted than our brother with the various wants of the province that gave him birth, and what was necessary to its prosperity. But the port of Brest fixed his constant predilection; the government accepted his project of opening across Brittany, between the ports of Brest and Nantes, a navigable canal, which, in time of war, could provision the first of our naval arsenals without the slightest risk. The memoirs of M. Rochon, on this important project, have the rare merit of indicating at the same time, by the side of the advantages, the difficulties to vanquish, and the means of surmounting them. M. Rochon has, during his

life, fully enjoyed the reputation that his labours had acquired him; he equally knew how to turn science to account in the circles in which he moved, and to render the application of it easy in the manufactories of the greater part of the arts which were familiar to him. He measured the importance of discoveries by their utility, and, when but a few days since we heard him for the last time in one of our sittings, it was still to offer to the society the tribute of a useful research.

He then entered on his 77th year; his strong constitution, although considerably enfeebled during several months, gave us the hope of preserving him, even at the moment we learnt he was attacked with the disorder which carried him off.

In the maturity of age, M. Rochon united his fate with that of a lady of his family, a widow and mother of two children. This union has been, during twenty-five years, a source of mutual happiness, for ever destroyed by the fatal event that has assembled us,—an event, which another deplorable circumstance has greatly aggravated for his family. The respectable widow of our colleague, called on to divide her cares between her husband and her daughter, struck at the same time with the hand of death, has only seen all the efforts of affection and all her prayers of no avail—one blow wrested from her two of the dearest objects of her affection, and left her a prey to the deepest sorrow that virtue can support.

COLLECTIONS FROM AMERICAN LITERATURE.

THE ISLAND OF TRISTAN D'ACUNHA.*

THE Island of Tristan d'Acunha, in the South Atlantic Ocean, lies in latitude 37° 6' south, and longitude 11° 42' west: it was in 1814 inhabited only by three men. Thomas Currie, who had been on it the longest, that is to say about four years, claims the sovereignty, and is styled governor; the second, a Portuguese, has been there about a year; and the third, whose name is Johnson, is believed to be a German. They appear to be perfectly contented

and happy in their situation, dreary and uncomfortable as it may seem. Their houses are entirely built of straw, and covered with sea-elephants' skins, which renders them impervious to the rain.

The soil of this island is of excellent quality, capable of producing vegetables of every kind in profusion. Governor Currie now raises potatoes, cabbages, and carrots, in abundance; and some turnips, sallad, and beets: of the three last he carefully preserves the seed. The governor has also a good stock of hogs, of a small breed, which he caught wild, and reduced under his government. The authority of Governor Currie, though founded on the title of preoccupation, extends only to his hogs—as neither the German nor the Portuguese acknowledge his superiority: the most

* This island has become interesting, because its existence within 1500 miles of St. Helena has become an object of dread to those who tremble lest Napoleon should escape to it, and, with no aid but his personal character, be able to effect further revolutions in Europe!

perfect system of equality prevails among the three; but it is feared that ambition will, one day or other, occasion a struggle for power that may possibly produce another triumvirate, equal to Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus.

There are an immense number of birds on the island, principally of two kinds; the largest of the size of a robin, the other not larger than the yellow bird, both of a dirty brown colour. When we first went on shore, they were so very tame that we could knock them down with our hats; but they afterwards became more shy, owing to our killing a great many of them for the use of the sick. We also killed several sea lions, with which the shore abounds, and whose tongues, hearts, and flippers, are excellent eating. There are also, at certain seasons of the year, a number of seals and penguins, particularly on the south side of the island.

Tristan d'Acunha appears to be about fifteen miles in circumference: it is very high land, and, in clear weather, may be seen at the distance of twenty-five or thirty leagues. We made it at about forty-five miles, owing to the weather being hazy. Part of the island from the north rises perpendicularly from the sea, apparently to the height of near one thousand feet; a level then commences, forming what is called Table land, and extends towards the centre of the island, whence rises a conical mountain, four thousand feet in height. The top of this mountain is almost constantly enveloped in clouds, and it was only when the weather was very clear, and the sun very bright, that we could see the summit, which is covered with perpetual snows.

The coast of Tristan d'Acunha is very bold, and appears to be clear of danger, except the west point of the island, where there are breakers about two cables' length from the shore. The ship, while at anchor, was overshadowed by that part of the island under which she lay, which rises, like a moss-grown wall, from the bosom of the ocean. In other places the shore was covered with a kind of sea-weed called kelp, and by our sailors *Cape Ann moorings*. The landing place is perfectly safe for the smallest boats, except in heavy blowing weather. A stream of water, which takes its origin in the mountain, empties itself on the beach, by a cataract about forty feet high, and may be seen at the distance of eight or ten miles at sea, tumbling down the mountain, as white

as the snow on its summit; the water is very fine and pure, and the casks can be filled by means of a hose of about one hundred feet long, without removing them from the boat. The anchorage is on the north-east side of the island, and vessels, wishing to make it for the purpose of procuring wood and water, should run in, until the watering place bears south-west by south, about one mile distant, where they will get seventeen fathoms water in a gravelly bottom, mixed with pieces of shells. But it would be advisable not to come to an anchor, owing to the steepness of the anchorage ground, and the frequency of sudden squalls from off the island.

Analectic Magazine.

ISLAND OF FERNANDO DE NORONHA.

The Portuguese island of Fernando de Noronha is in lat. $3^{\circ} 54' 28''$ south, and long. $32^{\circ} 36' 38''$ west, from London. It is well fortified in every part, and its population consists of a few miserable, naked, exiled Portuguese, and as miserable a guard. The governor is changed every three years; and, during his term of service in the island, has the privilege of disposing of its produce to his own emolument. Cattle in abundance, hogs, goats, fowls, &c. may be had there; as well as corn, melons, coconuts, &c. &c. Ships, formerly, frequently touched there for refreshments, wood, and water; but, for seven months prior to the arrival of the *Acasta*, none had been there. There are no females on the island, and none are permitted to be there, from what motives I cannot conceive, except it be to render the place of exile the more horrible. The watering-place is near the beach, at the foot of the rock on which the citadel is placed, and it is with the utmost difficulty and danger that the casks can be got through the surf to the boat. The island produces wood in abundance, but the Portuguese do not permit it to be cut for shipping anywhere but on a small island to the east of Fernando, called Wooding Island: this island is in tolerable good cultivation, and produces their principal supply of vegetables. There is no boat in the island, and the only means of communication between Wooding Island and Fernando is a small raft or catamaran, which is carefully kept in one of the forts, and is capable of bearing only two men. An abundance of fish may be procured, with but little trouble, with the hook and line.

As clothing is not in use here—as
hunger

longer may be gratified without labour—and as there is an appearance of cheerfulness—those who are not in chains may be supposed, in some measure, reconciled to a state of things as good, perhaps, as any they had formerly been accustomed to.

The governor caused his catamaran to be launched through a surf (which twice filled our boat, and was near destroying her), and dispatched it to Wooding Island for fruit for us; but before she returned we had left this miserable Botany Bay of Portugal.

Porter's Voyage, pp. 40, 41.

A NEW ALEXANDER SELKIRK IN THE GALLAPAGOS.

These islands are all evidently of volcanic production; every mountain and hill is the crater of an extinguished volcano; and thousands of smaller fissures, which have burst from their sides, give them the most dreary, desolate, and inhospitable appearance imaginable. The description of one island will answer for all I have yet seen; they appear unsuited for the residence of man, or any other animal that cannot, like the tortoises, live without food, or cannot draw its subsistence entirely from the sea.

Lieutenant Downes saw on the rocks with which the bay was in many parts skirted, several seals and pelicans, some of which he killed; but, on searching diligently the shore, was unable to find any land-tortoises, though they no doubt abound in other parts of the island. Doves were seen in great numbers, and were so easily approached, that several of them were knocked over with stones. While our boat was on shore, Captain Randall sent his boat to a small beach in the same bay, about a mile from where our boat landed, and in a short time she returned loaded with fine green turtle, two of which he sent us, and we found them excellent. On the east-side of the island there is another landing, which he calls Pat's Landing; and this place will probably immortalize an Irishman, named Patrick Watkins, who some years since left an English ship, and took up his abode on this island, built himself a miserable hut, about a mile from the landing called after him, in a valley containing about two acres of ground, capable of cultivation, and perhaps the only spot on the island which affords sufficient moisture for the purpose. Here he succeeded in raising potatoes and pumpkins in considerable

quantities, which he generally exchanged for rum, or sold for cash. The appearance of this man was the most dreadful that can be imagined; ragged clothes; scarce sufficient to cover his nakedness, and covered with vermin; his red hair and beard matted, his skin much burnt, from constant exposure to the sun, and so wild and savage in his manner and appearance, that he struck every one with horror. For several years this wretched being lived by himself on this desolate spot, without any other apparent desire than that of procuring rum in sufficient quantities to keep himself intoxicated, and at such times, after an absence from his hut of several days, he would be found in a state of perfect insensibility, rolling among the rocks of the mountains. He appeared to be reduced to the lowest grade to which human nature is capable, and seemed to have no desire beyond the tortoises and other animals of the island, except that of getting drunk. But this man, wretched and miserable as he may have appeared, was neither destitute of ambition nor incapable of undertaking an enterprise that would have appalled the heart of any other man; nor was he devoid of the talent of rousing others to second his hardihood.

He by some means became possessed of an old musket, and a few charges of powder and ball; and the possession of this weapon first set into action all his ambitious plans. He felt himself strong as the sovereign of the island, and was desirous of proving his strength on the first human being who fell in his way, which happened to be a negro, who was left in charge of a boat belonging to an American ship that had touched there for refreshments. Patrick came down to the beach where the boat lay, armed with his musket, now become his constant companion, and directed the negro, in an authoritative manner, to follow him, and on his refusal snapped his musket at him twice, which luckily missed fire. The negro, however, became intimidated, and followed him. Patrick now shouldered his musket, marched off before, and on his way up the mountains exultingly informed the negro he was henceforth to work for him, and become his slave, and that his good or bad treatment would depend on his future conduct; but, arriving at a narrow defile, and perceiving Patrick off his guard, the negro seized the moment, grasped him in his arms, threw him down, tied his hands behind, shouldered him,

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him, and carried him to his boat, and when the crew had arrived, he was taken on board the ship. An English smuggler was lying in the harbour at the same time, the captain of which sentenced Patrick to be severely whipped on board both vessels, which was put in execution, and he was afterwards taken on shore handcuffed by the Englishmen, who compelled him to make known where he had concealed the few dollars he had been enabled to accumulate from the sale of his potatoes and pumpkins, which they took from him; and while they were busy in destroying his hut and garden, the wretched being made his escape, and concealed himself among the rocks in the interior of the island, until the ship had sailed, when he ventured from his sculking-place, and by means of an old file, which he drove into a tree, freed himself from the handcuffs. He now meditated a severe revenge, but concealed his intentions. Vessels continued to touch there, and Patrick, as usual, to furnish them with vegetables; but from time to time he was enabled, by administering potent draughts of his darling liquor to some of the men of their crews, and getting them so drunk that they were rendered insensible, to conceal them until the ship had sailed; when, finding themselves entirely dependent on him, they willingly enlisted under his banners, became his slaves, and he the most absolute of tyrants. By this means he had augmented the number to five, including himself, and every means was used by him to endeavour to procure arms for them, but without effect. It is supposed that his object was to have surprised some vessel, massacred her crew, and taken her off. While Patrick was meditating his plans, two ships, an American and English vessel, touched there and applied to Patrick for vegetables. He promised them the greatest abundance, provided they would send their boats to his landing, and their people to bring them from his garden, informing them that his rascals had be-

come so indolent of late that he could not get them to work. This arrangement was agreed to; two boats were sent from each vessel, and hauled on the beach. Their crews all went to Patrick's habitation, but neither he nor any of his people were to be found; and, after waiting until their patience was exhausted, they returned to the beach, where they found only the wreck of three of their boats, which were broken to pieces, and the fourth one missing. They succeeded, however, after much difficulty, in getting around to the bay opposite to their ships, where other boats were sent to their relief; and the commanders of the ships, apprehensive of some other trick, saw no security except in a flight from the island, leaving Patrick and his gang in quiet possession of the boat; but before they sailed they put a letter in a keg, giving intelligence of the affair, and moored it in the bay, where it was found by Captain Randall, but not until he had sent his boat to Patrick's landing, for the purpose of procuring refreshments; and, as may be easily supposed, he felt no little inquietude until her return, when she brought him a letter from Patrick, which was found in his hut.

Patrick arrived alone at Guyaquil in his open boat, the rest who sailed with him having perished for want of water, or, as is generally supposed, were put to death by him, on his finding the water to grow scarce. From thence he proceeded to Payta, where he wound himself into the affection of a tawny damsel, and prevailed on her to consent to accompany him back to his enchanted island, the beauties of which he no doubt painted in glowing colours; but, from his savage appearance, he was there considered by the police as a suspicious person; and, being found under the keel of a small vessel, then ready to be launched, and suspected of some improper intentions, he was confined in Payta gaol, where he now remains.

Porter's Voyage.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

SONNET,

BY AN AMATEUR,

Who announces a Volume of Poems.

NOT in the shade of academic bowers,
Nor yet in classic haunts, where every breeze

Wakes with its whispers music among trees,
Which shelter by their shadow fragrant flowers,

Hath it been mine to pass my happy hours,

Nor have I, lull'd in literary ease,

Dreamt of ascending, even by degrees,
The glittering steep where Fame's proud temple towers.

Yet have I been at times a listener

To those whose hallow'd harps are now
suspended

In silence! and have ventur'd to prefer
A prayer, in which both hope and fear were
blended,
That I might rank their fellow-worshipper
In the esteem of some, when life is ended.

LE TEMPS FAIT PASSER L'AMOUR.

[The following is an imitation of a copy of verses, which was presented to the Empress Josephine, when she was Madame Beauharnois, by an American poet.]

DESTIN'D with restless foot to roam,
Old Time, a venerable sage,
Reaches a river's brink, and "come,"
He cries, "have pity on my age.
What! on these banks forgotten I,
Who mark each moment with my glass!
Hear, damsels, hear my suppliant cry,
And courteously help Time to pass."
Disporting on the farther shore.
Full many a gentle nymph look'd on;
And fain to speed his passage o'er,
Bade Love, their boatman, fetch the crone:
But one, of all the group, most staid,
Still warn'd her vent'rous mates—"Alas,
How oft has shipwreck whelm'd the maid
Whose pity would help Time to pass!"

Lightly his boat across the stream
Love guides, his hoary freight receives,
And, fluttering mid the sunny gleam,
His canvass to the breezes gives:
And plying light his little oars—
In treble now, and now in bass,
"See, girls," th' enraptur'd urchin roars,
"How gaily Love makes Time to pass!"

But soon—'tis Love's proverbial crime—
Exhausted, he his oars let fall;
And quick those oars are snatch'd by Time,
And heard ye not the rallier's call?
"What tired so soon of thy sweet toil,
Poor child, thou sleepest! I, alas!
In graver strain repeat the while
My song—'tis time makes Love to pass!"

SONNET,

WRITTEN ON THE PIER-HEAD, DOVER.

BY ARTHUR BROOKE.

GAZED in listlessness along the wave.
And, though the fresh air fann'd my faded
cheek,
My heart was fainting, and my spirit weak;
The subject soul, the enfeebled body's slave,
Seem'd then for joy too sunk, for grief too
meek;

But, when I rais'd my languid eye to seek
Freedom's lost hope*—the faithless land that
gave

To Liberty its birth-place, and its grave,
I could have mourn'd:—

When, lo! a sea-bird's flight
Lifted my soul a moment from its chains—
I seem'd to follow with a free delight
Through the vast azure of ethereal plains;
Bathing in regions of unbounded light,
Far from this world, its pleasures and its
pains.

* The opposite coast was visible.

SONNET

IN COMMEMORATION OF JULY 14, 1789.

I LOOK'D, and saw dark towers of rugged
stone,
Fenc'd with broad moats, and doors for ever
fast;
And from within outstole the stifled moan,
Of hopeless captives, there in secret cast.
High on the pile had Tyranny his throne,
And struck a mighty harp, whose strings
were chains;
And, as deep vaults below repeat the strains,
The giant smil'd—but all beside did groan,
And hide their palen'd cheeks, and intly pin'd.
When all at once the shout of crowds was
there,
The smoke of war, the cannon's thund'ring
wind;
And Freedom's armed hand from heaven
did glare:—
Whereat the walls grew dust; and the grim
fiend,
Like flame of fuel spent, vanish'd into air.

THE MINSTREL'S MEED.

O SWEET is the breath of the dew-sprin-
kled thorn,
And bright is the gleam of the clear vernal
sky;
But richer's the sigh that from feeling is drawn,
And purer the glance of the soul-kindled
eye.

When deepens the gloom of the tempest around,
How cheering each sun-beam that glimmers
on high,
When loudest the shrieks of wild terror re-
sound,
How sweet is the voice that breathes suc-
cour is nigh.

More bright than the sun-beam that shoots
through the storm,
More sweet than the voice that bids lost hope
return;
The glance of affection our griefs can disarm,
And friendship to blisses our sorrows can
turn.

Thus sung the young minstrel, while eve's
breezes blew,
And millions of stars slow emerg'd from the
sky;
For beauty he sang, and the love-meed he
drew,
A sigh from her bosom, a tear from her eye,

LINES

ON A PICTURE:

Addressed to JOHN PARISH, ESQ.

'TIS good to muse upon the heavenly mind
That glow'd with love to all of human
kind;

To mark each trait that on the face appears
In the mild lustre of departed years,
Where placid smiles, and the yet speaking eye,
Recall blest visions of an age pass'd by.

Thrice honor'd ye, whose imitative Art
Defies the force of Death's destructive dart,
Whose priv'lege 'tis from ruin's grasp to save
Some sainted forms committed to the grave;

To

[July 1,

To shew the long-lost wife, or shrouded child,
As Beauty look'd, or Innocency smil'd ;
Much be that master-hand of genius priz'd,
Which drew the maid once lov'd and idoliz'd,
Ere yet her soul, from earthly ties wide riven,
Became an angel-guest with Christ in Heaven!
Skill ever bless'd ! to filial grief endear'd,
That gives the likeness of a sire rever'd,
Presents the patriarchal front to view,
With every silver lock and wrinkle true.

O ! how it soothes Affection's bleeding heart,
What consolation may it not impart,
The living look of fondness to retrace,
And each remember'd lineament of face ?
This may bereaved ones awhile console,
And lay the impassion'd tumults of the soul
Ere Time's indulgent lapse shall bring relief,
Or still the murmurings of excessive grief.

To loveliest forms, though pale disease
consume,
Or Death consign the victim to the tomb,
The artist immortality bestows ;
Warm from his touch the faithful image glows,
It seems, as when it trod on earthly ground,
To live and speak : although no word, no sound,
Of voice articulate assails the ear,
The wonted kindnesses of life appear ;
We still hold converse with the good and wise,
With kindred souls exalted to the skies ;
And, while for absent worth the tear be shed,
Enjoy sublime communion with the dead.

Favor'd of Heaven ! esteem'd by fellow men,
Now past the age of threescore years and ten ;
To thee for this my warmest thanks are due,
For this just likeness—this resemblance true ;
Where, in the acknowledg'd index of the mind,
The honest face bespeaks a heart most kind ;
Nor should that heart's accustom'd kindness
fail,
Could widow's tears, could orphan's prayers
prevail,
To screen one useful life from mortal doom,
And save a Parish harmless from the tomb.
For this the Magdalen,* her sins forgiven,
Lifts her glad heart in confidence to Heaven,
And prays, all penitent, with holy strife,
That God will spare her benefactor's life ;
While the freed prisoner* opes his prison door,
And blesses him who lives to bless the poor.

Uprais'd from ign'rance, snatch'd from vice
and shame,
Poor children,* too, shall bless their patron's
name ;

Well taught their Scripture lessons to read o'er,
Their king to honor, and their God adore ;
They will their hallow'd Sire in Heaven ad-
dress,

And thus for Parish prayerful thoughts
express—

"God bless our patron ! spare that best of men,
Again to live for threescore years and ten ;
Preserve his health, nor let the voice of Age
Vent one sad plaint in life's long pilgrimage :
Be Thou his guide and pillar of defence,
Till Thou art pleas'd to call his spirit hence,
'Till meet for Heaven—from Earth's entral-
ments free,

It back returns, Almighty God, to Thee!"

S. WHITCHURCH.

Bath ; May 31, 1817.

RIDDLE,

ADDRESSED TO THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

IN ancient days my narrow rule began,
And strove to civilize reluctant man ;
For ages, uncontrol'd, I reign'd alone,
But now a younger brother shares the throne.
When first to Britain's blessed isle I came,
Few knew my worth, my quality, my name ;
Veil'd in a long obscurity I lay,
Or shed by stealth a partial glimmering ray.

At length my native dress aside was thrown,
And I was seen and heard, admir'd and
known ;

And now in every garb, through every land,
I bear good news, that all may understand.

Disputes I often innocently cause,
Though peace I favour, and support the laws ;
In some I joy create, in others fear,
And wipe from Sorrow's eye the falling tear.

Princes and kings my awful influence own,
At times I lift them, and at times dethrone :
To me mankind their highest blessings owe,
Did they their happiness but truly know.

* Alluding to some of the many charities in
Bath patronised by Mr. Parish.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

To JAMES YOUNIE, of *Theobald's-road,*
Red Lion-square ; for the Prevention
or Cure of Smokey Chimneys.—
March 23, 1816.

THIS invention consists in a move-
able head or cap, made of iron,
tin, copper, or any other metal that will
suit the purpose, placed over the chim-
ney-top, and so suspended as to have a
centre of motion only, as is seen in the
mariner's compass, instead of an axis
of motion, like other contrivances for a
similar purpose. From this peculiarity
it results, that, instead of turning hori-
zontally like the others, according to the

direction of the wind, this hood or cap
need not to turn at all ; but, when acted
upon by the wind, simply dips its wind-
ward edge to the chimney-pot, raising
the opposite edge in the same degree,
and thus forming a large open mouth to
leeward, from which the smoke issues.

To LEWIS GRANHOLM, of *Foster-lane,*
London ; for rendering or making Ar-
ticles made of Hemp or Flax more
durable.—Oct. 25, 1816.

Mr. Granholm renders articles made
of hemp or flax, or mixtures of these,
more durable, by impregnating the said
articles,

articles, or the yarn employed in their fabrication, with a substance possessing the property of resisting mildew or putrefaction. He makes a strong caustic alkaline ley of potash; in this ley he dissolves clean tallow or oil, or a mixture of these, in any proportion; or (when the colour is not an object) a mixture of oil and rosin, or of tallow, oil, and rosin, producing a saponaceous solution, in which the tallow or oil, or oil and rosin, or tallow, oil, and rosin, shall be in a greater proportion to the alkali than in common soap, though common soap will answer the purpose. Or, he makes a saturated solution of muriate or of sulphate of potash or of soda. The salt employed should be perfectly neutral, without any excess of either acid or alkali; if it is otherwise, neutralize the solution after it is made.

The cloth is to be put into any fit vessel, disposed in regular folds, and the saponaceous mixture is then to be poured upon it, boiling hot, and in such quantity as to cover it. The cloth is then to be put into the solution of muriate of soda cold, and it should remain in it at least twenty-four hours; but if three or four days it will be better. The muriatic acid having a stronger affinity for potash than for soda, quits the latter more or less perfectly, and, seizing upon the potash, previously introduced into the cloth in the saponaceous compound, leaves the tallow or oil, or mixture, as the case may be, in the fibres of the cloth. The cloth is now to be taken out, and dried in the shade, when it will be ready for use.

Cloth so prepared not only resists mildew or putrefaction, but is rendered more pliable, and closer in the texture, and better able to resist the effects of weather than when not so prepared. For mere protection against injury effected by hot weather, or when closed up in warehouses, and in other situations subject to heat, and for mere protection against mildew, the use of the saponaceous compound is not necessary. All that is then wanted is, either to discharge entirely from the fibre of the cloth or yarn the whole of the vegetable mucilage, or other putrescent matter, which it contains naturally, or with which it may have been impregnated in any of the stages of manufacture, or to impregnate the cloth with some substance fitted to destroy the deleterious powers of the said mucilage, or other putrescent matters: the latter is the object and intention of the process, which he describes

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as follows:—The cloth or other article is to be put into a hot solution of any of the neutral, muriatic, or sulphuric salts, and to be left in it a few hours: the solution can also be used cold, but then the time for impregnating must be at least twenty-four hours; if three or four days can be allowed it is better: afterwards it is to be taken out and dried in the shade—it is then fit for use.

In a similar manner, ropes, or cordage of any kind, already manufactured, whether tarred or untarred, may be improved by immersion in a solution of neutral muriate of potash or of soda, till well impregnated, but immersion of the yarns is always preferable.

To THO. ASHMORE, ESQ. now or lately resident at Portland Hotel, Portland-street; for a new Mode of making Leather.—Sept. 9, 1816.

The substances employed by Mr. Ashmore in preparing leather are—First, All kinds of soot, whether produced by the combustion of bones, or of any other animal matters, by the combustion of wood, of peat, or of any other vegetable matters, or by the combustion of coals, of coal tar, of petroleum, or of any other bituminous matters. Secondly, The oils, and other empyreumatic liquors, (excepting pyroligneous acid,) whether produced by the distillation of bones, or of any other animal matters, or by the distillation of wood, of peat, of resins, or of any other vegetable matters, or by the distillation of coal, of coal tar, of petroleum, or of any other bituminous matters. Thirdly, All kinds of empyreumatic gases, produced by the combustion or distillation of animal or vegetable, or of bituminous matters. Fourthly, All kinds of liquors in which the above empyreumatic gases have either been washed, or with which they have in any other way been kept in contact.

Other Patents lately granted, of which we solicit the Specifications.

D. WHEELER, of Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, colour-maker; for a method of drying and preparing malt.—March 28, 1817.

E. NICHOLAS, of Llangattock Vihon Avell, Monmouthshire, farmer; for a plough for the purpose of covering with mould, wheat and other grain, when sown.—Apr. 19.

J. WALKER, Great Charles-street, Blackfriars-road, millwright; for an improved method of separating or extracting the molasses or treacle from and out of Muscovado, brown, or new sugar.—May 13.

ARCH. THOMSON, of Church-street, Surrey, machinist and engineer; for a machine for cutting corks.—May 17.

NEW FRENCH PATENTS.

Extracted from the King's Ordonnance of April 9, 1817; (to be continued.)

HARDACRE HENRY THOMAS, Rue de la Paix, No. 22; for a composition for the rigging and tackle of ships, &c. which he calls *Anti-Attrition*.

PIERRE JACQUES BINET and RENAUD BLANCHET, of Paris, Quai Malaquai, No. 17; for methods of constructing vessels to be propelled by steam.

JACQUES RICHARD, Boulevard St. Martin; for a mechanism destined to move models of ships or boats, in a scene representing a rough sea.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

A NEW volume of the Transactions of this society contains the following papers:—

On the Fire-damp of Coal-mines, and on Methods of Lighting the Mines so as to prevent Explosion; by Sir H. DAVY.

The author has herein confirmed the experiments that fire-damp is carburetted hydrogen.

An Account of an Invention for giving Light in explosive Mixtures of Fire-damp in Coal-mines by consuming the Fire-damp; by Sir H. DAVY.

On the Development of Exponential Functions, together with several new Theorems relating to Finite Differences; by JOHN FRED. W. HERSCHEL, ESQ. F.R.S.

On new Properties of Heat, as exhibited in its Propagation along Plates of Glass; by DAVID BREWSTER, L.L.D.

When a plate of glass is laid with its edge upon a bar of red-hot iron placed horizontally, and a ray of light polarised or directed in a plane, inclined forty-five degrees to the horizon, is transmitted through it, the light will be polarised or directed, in various degrees, in different parts of the glass; the glass, in fact, acquires a crystalline structure, which changes its character with the temperature, and which vanishes when the heat is uniformly diffused over the plate. The edge of the glass lying on the hot iron, and the opposite edge, acquire the same structure as that class of doubly-refracting crystals (quartz, selenite, &c.), in which the extraordinary ray is attracted to the axis; while the centre of the plate has the same structure as the other class of doubly-refracting crystals (calcareous spar, beryl, &c.), in which the extraordinary ray is repelled from the axis. Between the centre and each of the edges there is an intermediate space, which has a structure similar to that of common salt, fluo spar, &c. bodies destitute of double refraction. These phenomena, and many others depending on them, which are described in this curious paper, are of the most fugitive nature: but Dr. Brewster has discovered

a method of rendering them permanent, and, consequently, of subjecting the phenomena to measurement. When a plate of glass is heated red-hot, and cooled in the open air, or, when one of its edges is placed upon a bar of cold iron, the same appearances are developed during the cooling of the glass, as were exhibited in the preceding case during its heating; and, when the glass is cold, the structure producing the fringes remains permanent. Dr. Brewster has shown that these changes on the structure of the glass are independent of changes in its temperature, and that they are analogous to the phenomena of electricity and magnetism.

Further Experiments on the Combustion of explosive Mixtures confined by Wire-Gauze: with some Observations on Flame; by Sir H. DAVY.

This paper contains an attempt to account for the fact, that wire-gauze prevents explosions from taking place when a lamp is burned in an exploding mixture; which Sir H. ascribes entirely to the cooling power of the wire-gauze.

Some Observations and Experiments made on the Torpedo of the Cape of Good Hope, in the Year 1812; by J. T. TODD.

The electrical organs were cylindrical, and were supplied with more nerves than any other part of the body. The shocks were frequently voluntary on the part of the animal: those animals that gave numerous shocks were soon exhausted, and died; while those that refused to give shocks continued to live much longer. When the nerves of the electric organs were cut, the animal lost the power of giving shocks, but the length of its life was not diminished.

Direct and expeditious Methods of calculating the eccentric from the mean Anomaly of a Planet; by the Rev. ABRAM ROBERTSON, D.D.

Demonstration of the late Dr. Maskeyne's Formulæ for finding the Longitude and Latitude of a celestial Object from its right Ascension and Declination, the Obliquity of the Ecliptic being given in both Cases; by the Rev. ABRAM ROBERTSON, D.D.

Some

Some Account of the Feet of those Animals whose progressive Motion can be carried on in Opposition to Gravity; by Sir EVERARD HOME, bart. V.P.R.S.

The lacerta gecko, a native of Java, possesses this power: it is an animal of considerable size, weighing above five ounces. Each foot has five toes, which terminate in a crooked claw: round the toe there are a set of transverse openings or pockets with serrated edges. When these attach themselves to the wall, the pockets are extended by a set of muscles adapted for the purpose; a vacuum is formed in each, and the consequent pressure of the air is sufficient to keep the foot attached to the wall, and to support the weight of the animal. The structure of the top of the head of the echineis remora, or sucking-fish, and the structure of the feet of flies, must be similar.

On the Communication of the Structure of doubly refracting Crystals to Glass, Muriate of Soda, Fluor Spar, and other Substances, by mechanical Compression and Dilatation; by Dr. BREWSTER.

When the edges of a plate of glass are pressed together by any kind of force, it exhibits distinct neutral and depolarising axes, like all doubly-refracting crystals, and separates polarised light into its complementary colours. The neutral axes are parallel and perpendicular to the direction in which the force is applied, and the depolarizing axes are inclined to these at angles of 45°. When a plate of glass is bent by the hand, one side of it is compressed, and the other dilated. The compressed side has a structure the same as that of calcareous spar, beryl, &c. while the dilated side has a structure similar to that of quartz, sulphate of lime, &c. Common salt, fluor-spar, and other similar bodies, acquire the same structure by compression and dilatation: but compression and dilatation produce no change in the structure of those bodies that already possess the property of refracting doubly. Compression and dilatation produce the same effects upon animal jelly as upon glass.

An Essay towards the Calculus of Functions, Part II.; by CHARLES BABBAGE, esq.

Experiments and Observations to prove that the beneficial Effects of many Medicines are produced through the Medium of the circulating Blood, more particularly that of the Colchicum Autumnale upon Gout; by Sir EVERARD HOME, bart.

Mercury produces the same effects

on the system, whether it be introduced through the absorbents, or by the stomach; and the author made an experiment with a dog to ascertain whether this was the case with the *eau medicinale*. He introduced a certain quantity of this substance into the circulation of a dog through the jugular vein, and made the dog afterwards swallow a quantity of the same medicine—the effects in both cases being the same.

Appendix to the preceding Paper; by the Same.

On the cutting Diamond; by W. H. WOLLASTON, M.D. Sec.R.S.

The diamonds chosen for cutting are all crystallized. The surfaces are curved; and hence the meeting of any two of them presents a curvilinear edge. If the diamond be so placed that the line of the intended cut is a tangent to this edge near its extremity, and if the two surfaces of the diamond laterally adjacent be equally inclined to the surface of the glass, then the conditions necessary for effecting the cut are complied with. A simple fissure is effected, which need not be more than $\frac{1}{200}$ th of an inch in depth. When a force is applied at one end of this fissure, a crack extends itself almost certainly in the direction of the fissure. Dr. Wollaston found that other bodies, as sapphyr, ruby, spinell, when ground into the same curve surfaces as the diamond, would also cut glass; but the edges very speedily lost the requisite shape.

An Account of the Discovery of the Mass of native Iron in Brazil; by A. F. MORNAY, esq.

This mass was found in about 10° 20' S. lat., and about 33° 15' long. W. from Bahia. It had been discovered in 1784, and an unsuccessful attempt made to bring it to Bahia. It is about seven feet long, four feet wide, and two feet thick; but of an irregular shape. Mr. Mornay calculates its solid contents at 28 cubic feet, and its weight about 14,000lb.

Observations and Experiments on the Mass of native Iron found in Brazil; by Dr. WOLLASTON.

The specimen exhibited a crystalline texture, and was disposed to break in octahedrons, tetrahedrons, or the rhomboids formed by their junction. It was magnetic by induction, like common iron. It was composed of—iron 96; Nickel 4.

On Ice found in the Bottom of Rivers; by T. A. KNIGHT, esq. F.R.S.

On the Action of the detached Leaves of Plants; by the Same.

Matter, which becomes vitally united to trees, previously passes through their leaves. Pieces of bark separated from the branch of a vine, and attached only to the foot-stalk of a leaf, continued to vegetate, and to increase in bulk, as if they had been attached to the tree. Leaves of the potatoe planted in pots, and regularly watered, continued to vegetate till winter; and when pulled up, the bottom of the foot stalk had swelled out, and consisted of matter similar to the tubers of the potatoe. A branch of the vine being cut off, and laid horizontally, with part of each mature leaf dipping into a bason of water, the immature leaves, and the extremity of the branch continued to grow and elongate.

On the Manufacture of the Sulphate of Magnesia at Monte della Guardia, near Genoa; by H. HOLLAND, M.D. F.R.S.

On the Formation of Fat in the Intestines of the Tadpole, and on the Use of the Yolk in the Formation of the Embryo in the Egg; by Sir E. HOME.

On the Structure of the Crystalline Lens in Fishes and Quadrupeds, as ascertained by its Action on polarised Light; by Dr. BREWSTER.

The author concludes from his experiments, that the central nucleus, and the external coat of the lens, are in a state of dilatation, while the intermediate coats are in a state of contraction.

Some further Account of the Fossil Remains of an Animal, of which a Description was given to the Society in 1814; by Sir E. HOME, bart.

Further Observations on the Feet of Animals whose progressive Motion can be carried on against Gravity; by the Same.

A new Demonstration of the Binomial Theorem; by T. KNIGHT, esq.

On the Elements of Irrational Functions; by EDWARD FRENCH BROMHEAD, esq. M.A.

On the 8th of May, Sir E. Home furnished some additional remarks on the nature and effects of an infusion of *colchicum autumnale* and *eau médicinale* on the human constitution in cases of gout,

and their effects on animals. He observed that the sediment of the *eau médicinale* is excessively drastic and severe on the constitution, while that of the infusion of *colchicum* is about half the strength of the former; and that the clear tincture of both is equally efficacious in curing gout, without being so dreadfully destructive to the animal constitution. The result, therefore, of these new experiments is, that the clear fluid, either of the vinous infusion of *colchicum*, or of the *eau médicinale*, may be taken with equal advantage to the health, and much less injury to the body; but that of the *colchicum* is much milder.

On the 15th and 22nd, a letter from Dr. John Davy to Sir Humphrey Davy was read, containing an account of many new and curious experiments and observations on the temperature and specific gravity of the sea, made during a voyage to Ceylon. Dr. Davy is disinclined to believe that the zones have any peculiar temperature. It appears that the temperature of the sea is generally highest about noon, and is higher during a storm; but in this case the period of highest temperature is somewhat later. *Shallow water is colder than deep; and, in consequence of this difference of temperature, seamen may discover at night when they approach either shoals, banks, or the shore.* Dr. D. found that on approaching the coast the water was always two degrees colder than when in the open sea. He enumerated the causes which influence the temperature of the ocean, such as tempests, currents, and the solar rays.

Mr. Sewell, of the Veterinary College, stated his having discovered a method of curing horses which are lame in the fore feet. It occurred to him that this lameness might originate in the nerves of the foot, near the hoof; and in consequence he immediately amputated about an inch of the diseased nerve, taking the usual precaution of guarding the arteries and passing ligatures, &c. By this means the animal was instantly relieved from pain, and the lameness perfectly cured.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

An Inquiry into the Nature and Principles of Thorough-Bass, on a new plan; calculated to explain and reconcile its Rules and Precepts, and to elucidate and justify its Regulations; by John Sidney Hawkins, esq., F.A.S. &c.

THIS work, professedly intended as an "elementary introduction to

Thorough-Bass," and a "definite and rational guide towards its attainment," will, though far from being an unerring instructor, be found a useful companion, by those who wish to be informed on some critical and important points in musical science and history, and whose industry will go to the laudable extent of

of a determined and persevering enquiry. We would not, however, have it supposed, that any contemplation of this work, without the auxiliary information of a master, will be sufficient for the student's thorough acquisition of the fundamental laws of harmonical combination and transition; on the contrary, indeed, without such supplementary aid, he will sometimes be in danger of misconceiving his author, and sometimes find it a misfortune that he so readily understood and accredited what he read. For instance, Mr. Hawkins's definition of Thorough-Bass is, "That it comprehends the art of producing, on one instrument, the several parts of *bass, tenor, counter-tenor, and treble*;" and that "it forms a compendious method of expressing all that is contained in an extended score." Now, though this would be perfectly true, as applied to the organ part of an anthem, a church service, or an oratorio, it is by no means a correct description of that branch in the musical science, denominated—Thorough-Bass. Thorough-Bass is an abstract department of music, and does not concern itself with *bass, tenor, counter-tenor, and treble*, as such; nor with *the particular construction of the various parts of an extended score: theoretically*, it constitutes the knowledge of the connexion and disposition of all the several chords, harmonious and dissonant; *practically*, is conversant with the manner of taking those chords on an instrument, as prescribed by the figures placed over or under the bass part of a composition. (Vide Dr. Busby's Musical Diet.)

With much of what this ingenious author says in his Introduction, we, nevertheless, perfectly agree. We join him in his regret—that good music so quickly becomes old-fashioned; lament as much as himself, that such composers as Purcell, Handel, Corelli, Geminiani, Boyce, and Arne, are so generally neglected; and, like him, impute, in a great measure, such neglect to the lax manner in which music at present is cultivated; and, above all, to the almost total disregard of rich harmony, sensible melody, and genuine taste, in favor of flimsiness, flutter, and voluble inanity.

It is no slight compliment to Mr. Hawkins, nor a compliment slightly deserved, to say, that, as a better knowledge of Thorough-Bass would induce a superior taste, so the general study of

his book would soon beget that better knowledge; we mean as far as its plan extends; and that it would form an excellent preparative for the more elaborate works of Pasquali, Pepusch, Heck, Kollman, King, and other regular theorists.

With respect to some of the objections advanced in this *vade mecum* against the terms or designations used by harmonical authors and masters, we cannot but say, that we *know* some of them to be unfounded, and *think* others of them of little consequence, if not frivolous. We could start many cavils against Mr. H.'s language, and prove that he is not an erudite musician; but we have much more pleasure in acknowledging his ability to write a useful, though not a profound, "Inquiry into the Nature and Principles of Thorough-Bass."

"*Sweet Winny, the Maid of the Dee*;" a favorite Ballad, sung by Mr. Broadhurst at the London Concerts; set to Music by J. Munro. 1s. 6d.

"Sweet Winny," we confess, has proved her power to steal upon our affections. Mr. Munro has endowed her with vocal charms, and we acknowledge their influence. To drop all metaphor, "Winny" is one among the prettiest of our modern ballads. Chasteness and simplicity are, as they should be, in trifles of this nature, its principal characteristics; while originality is, by no means, an absent quality.

"*The Grateful Cottager*;" a Ballad, sung with great applause by Master Williams, at the Nobility's Concerts. 1s. 6d.

There is in "The Grateful Cottager" a degree of appropriate meaning and consistency of style which do credit to the just feeling of the composer; but there is also, we are obliged to observe, a disclosure of theoretic ignorance, that, for the credit of the age in which we live, is rather rare. He must, indeed, be destitute of the common harmonic rudiments and elementary laws of modulation, who could pen such transitions as those in the first and last symphonies.

The interested in musical extraordinaries will have pleasure in learning that Messrs. Flight and Robson's Apollonian Organ is at length completed. It is as stupendous in its structure as surprising in its effect, and reflects honor both on the ingenious artists and the country.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the 57th YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE THIRD, or in the FIFTH SESSION of the FIFTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. XVII. *To repeal, during the Continuance of Peace, so much of an Act of the ninth Year of his present Majesty as prohibits the Exportation of Pig and Bar Iron, and certain Naval Stores, unless the Pre-emption thereof be offered to the Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy.*—March 29.

Cap. XVIII. *To facilitate the hearing and determining of Suits in Equity in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer at Westminster.*—March 29.

The chief baron of the court empowered to hear and determine suits in equity.—To sit at such times as the lord chief baron shall appoint.—All decrees to have full force and validity; subject to appeal to the House of Lords.—Baron may on petition rehear causes.

Cap. XIX. *For the more effectually preventing Seditious Meetings and Assemblies.*—March 31.

No meeting of any description of persons exceeding the number of fifty persons, (other than and except any meeting of any county, riding, or division, called by the lord-lieutenant, custos rotulorum, or sheriff of such county, or a meeting called by the convener of any county or stewartry in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, or any meeting called by two or more justices of the peace of the county or place where such meeting shall be holden, or any meeting of any county having different ridings or divisions, called by any two justices of any one or more of such ridings or divisions, or any meeting called by the major part of the grand jury of the county, or of the division of the county where such meeting shall be holden, at their General Assizes or General Quarter Sessions of the peace, or any meeting of any city or borough or town corporate, called by the mayor or other head officer of such city or borough or town corporate, or any meeting of any ward or division of any city, called by the alderman or other head officer of such ward or division, or any meeting of any corporate body), shall be holden for the purpose or on the pretext of considering of or preparing any petition, complaint, remonstrance, or declaration, or other address to the king, or to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, or to both houses or either house of Parliament, for alteration of matters established in church or state, or for the purpose or on the pretext of deliberating upon any grievance in church or state, unless notice of the intention to hold such meeting, and of the time and place when and where the same shall

be proposed to be holden, and of the purpose for which the same shall be proposed to be holden, shall be given, in the names of seven persons at the least, being householders resident within the county, city, or place where such meeting shall be proposed to be holden, whose places of abode and descriptions shall be inserted in such notice, and which notice shall be given by public advertisement in some public newspaper usually circulated in the county and division where such meeting shall be holden, five days at the least before such meeting shall be holden, or shall be delivered in manner hereinafter mentioned; and that such notice shall not be inserted in any such newspaper unless the authority to insert such notice shall be signed by seven persons at the least, being householders resident within the county, city, or place, where such meeting shall be proposed to be holden, and named in such notice, and unless such authority so signed shall be written at the foot of a true copy of such notice, and shall be delivered to the person required to insert the same in any such newspaper as aforesaid, which person shall cause such notice and authority to be carefully preserved, and shall also at any time after such notice shall have been inserted in such paper, and within fourteen days after the day on which such meeting shall be had, produce such notice and authority, and cause a true copy thereof (if required) to be delivered to any justice of the peace for the county, city, town, or place, where such person shall reside, or where such newspaper shall be printed, and who shall require the same; and in case any person shall insert any such notice in any newspaper without such authority as aforesaid, or in case any person to whom any such notice and authority shall have been delivered for the purpose of inserting such notice in any such newspaper as aforesaid shall refuse to produce such notice and authority, or to deliver a true copy thereof, being thereunto required as aforesaid, within three days after such production and copy, or either of them, shall have been so required, every such person, for every such offence, shall forfeit the sum of fifty pounds to any person who shall sue for the same.

Notice may be given to clerk of the peace, who shall send copy to justices.—Meetings without notice to be deemed unlawful assemblies.

If any persons exceeding the number of fifty shall be assembled contrary to the provisions herein-before contained, it shall and may be lawful for any one or more justice

justice or justices of the peace, or the sheriff of the county in which such assembly shall be, or his under-sheriff, or the mayor or other head officer or justice of the peace or magistrate of any city or town corporate where such assembly shall be, by proclamation to be made in the king's name, and he and they are hereby required to make or cause to be made proclamation in the king's name, to command all persons there assembled to disperse themselves, and peaceably to depart to their habitations, or to their lawful business; and, if any such persons shall, to the number of twelve or more, notwithstanding such proclamation made, remain or continue together by the space of one hour after such proclamation made, that then such continuing together to the number of twelve or more shall be adjudged felony without benefit of clergy, and the offenders therein shall be adjudged felons, and shall suffer death as in cases of felony without benefit of clergy.

In case any meeting shall be holden in pursuance of any such notice as aforesaid, and such notice, or any matter which shall be in such notice proposed to be propounded or deliberated upon at such meeting shall express or purport that any matter or thing by law established may be altered, otherwise than by the authority of the king, lords, and commons, in Parliament assembled, or such notice, or any matter therein contained, shall tend to incite or stir up the people to hatred or contempt of the person of his majesty, his heirs or successors, or of the government and constitution of this realm, as by law established, it shall be lawful for one or more justice or justices of the peace, or the sheriff of the county where such meeting shall be, or his under-sheriff, or for the mayor or other head officer, or any justice of the peace or magistrate of any city or town corporate where any such meeting shall be, by proclamation in the king's name, in the manner and form hereinbefore set forth, to command the persons there assembled to disperse themselves, and peaceably to depart to their habitations, or to their lawful business; and, if any persons, to the number of twelve or more, being so commanded, by proclamation made, to disperse themselves and peaceably to depart to their habitations or to their lawful business, shall, to the number of twelve or more, notwithstanding such proclamation made, remain or continue together by the space of one hour after such proclamation made, that then such continuing together, to the number of twelve or more, shall be adjudged felony without benefit of clergy, and the offenders therein shall be adjudged felons, and shall suffer death as in cases of felony, without benefit of clergy.

Justices, &c. are indemnified in case of killing or maiming.

Whereas divers places have of late been used for delivering lectures or discourses, and holding debates, which lectures, discourses, or debates, have in many instances been of a seditious and immoral nature; be it further enacted, That every house, room, field, or other place, at or in which any lecture or discourse shall be publicly delivered, or any public debate shall be had, on any subject whatever, for the purpose of raising or collecting money or any other valuable thing, from the persons admitted, or to which any person shall be admitted by payment of money, or by any ticket or token of any kind delivered in consideration of money, or any other valuable thing, or in consequence of paying or giving, or having paid or given, or having agreed to pay or give, in any manner, any money or other valuable thing, or where any money or other valuable thing shall be received from any person admitted, either under pretence of paying for any refreshment or other thing, or under any other pretence, or for any other cause, or by means of any device or contrivance whatever, shall be deemed a disorderly house or place, unless the same shall have been previously licensed; and the person by whom such house, room, field, or place shall be opened or used, for any of the purposes aforesaid, shall forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds for every day or time that such house, room, field, or place shall be opened or used as aforesaid, to such person as will sue for the same, and be otherwise punished as the law directs in cases of disorderly houses; and every person managing or conducting the proceedings, or acting as moderator, president, or chairman at such house, room, field, or place, so opened or used as aforesaid, or therein debating, or delivering any discourse or lecture, and also every person who shall pay, give, collect, or receive, or agree to pay, give, collect, or receive, any money or any thing for or in respect of the admission of any person into any such house, room, field, or place, or shall deliver out, distribute or receive any such ticket or tickets, or token or tokens, as aforesaid, knowing such house, room, field or place to be opened or used for any such purpose as aforesaid, shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of twenty pounds.

Magistrates may demand admission to unlicensed places.—Two justices may license places for lectures, &c.; but licences may be revoked.—Lectures at the universities, inns of court, Gresham College, &c. excepted.

All the clauses and provisions hereinbefore contained shall commence and have effect within the city of London, and within twenty miles thereof, from the day next after the day of passing this Act; and shall commence and have effect, within all other parts

parts of the kingdom, from the expiration of seven days next after the day of passing this Act; and shall be and continue in force until the 24th day of July, 1818.

Spencean societies or clubs, &c. suppressed and prohibited.—Act not to extend to freemasons' lodges; nor to declaration approved by two justices; nor to extend to meetings or societies for charitable purposes.—Not to extend to Quakers'

meetings, &c.—Licences of public-houses where unlawful clubs are held, to be forfeited.—Persons are not liable to prosecution under this Act for having been members of any club previous to the passing of this Act, &c.

Cap. XX. *For making further Regulations in respect to the Pay of the Officers of the Royal Navy, in certain Cases therein mentioned.*—March 31.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL, *Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

SIR JOHN SINCLAIR announces his long desired Code of Agriculture, founded on all the publications of the Board, and intended to comprize a summary of their results. The following are the outlines of his plan:—

1. To consider those "Preliminary points," to which a farmer ought to attend, otherwise he can never expect to carry on, in a useful manner, any system of husbandry. These particulars are, climate; soil; subsoil; elevation; aspect; situation; tenure, whether in property or on lease; rent; burdens on; and size of the farm.

2. To inquire into the nature of "Those means of cultivation, which are essential to insure its success:" these are capital; regular accounts; arrangement of agricultural labour; farm servants; labourers in husbandry; live stock; implements; agricultural buildings; command of water; divisions of fields; and farm roads.

3. To point out "The various modes of improving land," by cultivating wastes; inclosing; draining; manuring; paring and burning; fallowing; weeding; irrigation; flooding; warping; embanking; and planting.

4. To explain "The various modes of occupying land," in arable culture; grass; woods; gardens; and orchards; and,

5. To offer some general remarks on "The means of improving a country:" by diffusing information; by removing obstacles to improvement; and, by positive encouragement.

The work is intended to form a large volume in octavo, and it will be published early in August.

The third volume of Mr. JOHN FARREY'S Mineralogical and Agricultural Survey of Derbyshire, will be published in July. This volume completes the survey of that interesting county, which was made by order of the Board of Agriculture, and contains a full account of the surfaces, hills, valleys, rivers, rocks, caverns, strata, soils, minerals, mines, collieries, mining processes, &c. &c.

together with some account of the recent discoveries respecting the stratification of England; and a theory of faults and denudated strata, applicable to mineral surveying and mining.

The anniversary meeting of the Philosophical Society of London, was held at the society's rooms adjoining Scot's Corporation Hall, Crane-court, Fleet-street, on Thursday the 12th of June, when the following gentlemen were chosen officers for the ensuing year:—

President—Right Hon. the Earl of Carysfort, K.P. F.R.S. F.A.S. D.C.L.

Treasurer and Honorary Sec.—Thomas Joseph Pettigrew, F.L.S.

Registrar—John Miers; assistant ditto, T. K. Cromwell.

The anniversary oration was delivered by DOCTOR GREGORY, and will shortly be published. A volume of Transactions of the Society is also in the press, and will appear about the close of the year.

MISS EDGEWORTH has in the press, Harrington, a Tale; and Ormond, a Tale: in three volumes, duodecimo.

COL. MARK WILKS announces the second and third volumes of his Historical Sketches of the South of India, in an attempt to trace the history of Mysore; from the origin of the Hindoo government of that state, to the extinction of the Mahomedan dynasty in 1799; founded chiefly on Indian authorities, collected by the author while officiating for several years as political resident at the court of Mysore.

In September will be published, in double columns octavo, Vol. I. Part I, of the Edinburgh Gazetteer, or Geographical Dictionary, comprising a complete body of geography, physical, political, statistical, and commercial.—This work will extend to six volumes octavo, elegantly printed; each volume to consist of fifty sheets, or eight-hundred pages

pages letter-press. The Atlas, by Mr. Arrowsmith, will consist of fifty-three maps, engraved in the first style of the art, and will be published with the first half volume of the Gazetteer.

Our illustrious countryman, Mr. ARTHUR YOUNG, is preparing for the press, the *Elements of the Practice of Agriculture*, containing experiments and observations made during a period of fifty years. It appears that Mr. Young, now blind, and verging on his eightieth year, has published, between the years 1767 and the late tenth edition of his *Farmer's Kalendar*, no less than THIRTY-THREE several works.

As we were among those who deeply lamented the failure of the well-planned College at Hackney, so we cordially rejoice in the activity which promises to distinguish the institution for educating dissenting ministers at York, under the name of MANCHESTER COLLEGE. A course of liberal theological education, which combines, as essential features, a due respect for civil and religious liberty, and which encourages, instead of restraining, the spirit of free enquiry, cannot fail to create a succession of superior characters, as creditable to the religious interests with which they are connected, as honourable to their age and nation.

Whatever may have been the political errors of the late Speaker (now LORD COLCHESTER) on the subject of the late unhappy wars, the lovers of science, art, and literature, will owe him a long debt of gratitude in the activity and spirit of improvement which he infused into the national establishment of the BRITISH MUSEUM. Instead of consisting of musty collections, and being visited by ten or twelve persons per day, it now contains the finest collections in the world, and is visited by 1 or 2000 persons every open day. We hope the presiding genius will not be less active as Lord Colchester than as Mr. Speaker.

A work on Biblical Criticism on the Books of the Old Testament, and translations of sacred songs, with notes, critical and explanatory, by SAMUEL HORSLEY, LL.D. F.R.S. F.A.S. late Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, is preparing for publication.

The continuation, in octavo, with engravings, is printing, of *Travels in South America*, by Messrs. HUMBOLDT and BONPLAND; translated from the French, under the superintendence of M. Humboldt, by HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 299.

Mr. NICHOLAS is about to publish the *Journal of a Voyage to New Zealand*, made in company with the Rev. Samuel Marsden.

M. BIOT, of the French Institute, well known by his curious researches relative to the polarization of light, has come to this country for the purpose of accompanying Col. Mudge, the conductor of the Trigonometrical Survey, on a philosophical expedition to the Orkneys. M. Biot has been making experiments on the length of the seconds pendulum at Edinburgh; while Col. Mudge, and his able assistant Capt. Colby, are measuring a base of verification near Aberdeen. The several operations at Edinburgh and Aberdeen were terminated about the middle of June; when the party were joined by Dr. GREGORY, of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and the whole proceeded to the Orkneys, for the purpose of carrying on simultaneously the requisite astronomical observations connected with the Trigonometrical Survey, and the experiments that relate to the vibrations of pendulums.

The Diary of the celebrated JOHN EVELYN, esq. author of "the Sylva," is printing from the original manuscript in the library at Wotton. It contains accounts of his travels in France and Italy; many particulars of the courts of Charles II. and the two subsequent monarchs, and of many celebrated persons; original letters of Sir Edw. Nicholas (Secretary of State) to King Charles I. during an interesting period of that reign, with the king's answers in his own hand-writing. The work will be comprised in two volumes, quarto; and there will be portraits engraved from exquisite drawings of Nanteuil.

A series of Dramatic Tales, illustrative of the superstitions and manners chiefly of the lower Scotch, is preparing by the author of "the Poetic Mirror, or Living Bards."

Dr. DUNCAN, jun. of Edinburgh, has nearly completed the new edition of the *Edinburgh Practice of Physic*.

Rob Roy, a novel, in three volumes, is announced from the prolific, but able, pen of the author of *Waverley*, &c.

The Remains of JAMES DUSAUTOY, late of Emanuel College, Cambridge, are in the press.

The Elements of History and Geography, ancient and modern, exemplified and illustrated by the principles of chronology; containing a connected view

[July 1,

view of the origin, progress, decline, and fall, of the several states and kingdoms, from the Creation to the present time; by the Rev. J. JOYCE; will soon be published, in two volumes, octavo, with several maps.

Accounts have been received from Lient. CAMPBELL, on whom devolved the command of the expedition for exploring the Joliba or Niger river, on the death of Capt. Peddie, stating his arrival at the head of the river Nunez, whence he intended proceeding across the mountains towards Bammakoo.

Speedily will be published, in two volumes octavo, Lectures on the History of Ancient and Modern Literature, translated from the German of FRED. SCHLEGEL, with notes, and an introduction, by the translator.

Mr. ARMIGER is engaged in researches, and in the collection of materials for an English work on Physiology, intended to supply an acknowledged deficiency in the elementary medical books of this country, to exhibit the present state of that important science, and the extent to which it is indebted to the investigation of British physiologists.

Mr. JOHN NICHOLS is about to publish a third volume of the Genuine Works of William Hogarth, with fifty additional plates.

J. JØRGENSEN, esq. will publish in July, Travels through France and Germany, by way of Flanders, in the years 1815, 16, and 17.

Prof. PAXTON, of Edinburgh, is preparing, in three octavo volumes, "the Holy Scriptures Illustrated," from the geography of the East, from natural history, and from the customs and manners of ancient and modern nations.

Mr. DONOVAN's splendid and unequalled collection of the natural productions of the British Isles, long known under the appellation of the Loudon Museum, and Institute of Natural History, is offered for sale by private contract, within the present year; but, if not sold, will be dispersed by auction in 1818.

A small periodical pamphlet, called THE BLACK DWARF, has excited general notice during the current month, in consequence of an indiscreet appeal to a Jury against the force of its eloquence. We have reported on the trial, under the head Public Affairs, and the issue is important, although it does not appear that either the Court or the Defendant adopted the plain principles of the law of libel, as established by Mr. Fox's Bill, which gives to juries a general

power of deciding on their own view of the question; and, in regard to each particular case, has added the legislative to the juridical authority. It was an utter confusion of their established powers, for a jury, at this time of day, to entangle itself in any opinions of Lord Raymond; because, in point of fact, every jury is now enabled to create its own law on the case. The absurdity of the principle of truth being a libel was happily illustrated by the attempted qualification of part of the jury, who, in the first cause, sought to add, to the verdict of *guilty*, the words "provided truth be a libel,"—which were an echo of the author's charges, and a severer sarcasm than the production itself, though a legitimate consequence of the obsolete doctrine of Lord Raymond. The statute, in giving *permission* to judges, in their discretion, to express their opinion of an alleged libel, is far from compelling them to interpose that opinion, and much less does it prescribe to a jury what is, or what is not, a libel; for it empowers these, without limitation, to find a general verdict on a combined view of fact and intention. Mr. WOOLER's weekly Paper is, doubtless, by this time, in the hands of most of our readers, and its style and eloquence cannot, therefore, stand in need of our eulogy. The extracts quoted in the account of the trial have reminded the public of the most brilliant passages of Junius, and of the happiest periods of Burke and Sheridan; and what is most extraordinary, the author, not yet thirty years of age, does not, in general, use the intervention of a pen; but, being a manual printer, transfers his ideas by a single operation from his mind to his printing-types, and in this manner it seems he composed the eloquent passages for which he was arraigned.

The first volume of the new Literary Society of Bombay is printing in quarto.

The Rev. R. STEVENSON has in the press, Scripture Portraits, or Biographical Memoirs of the most distinguished Characters recorded in the Old Testament.

Mr. LEWIS will shortly publish his new work, entitled, *Oriental Chess*, in two volumes, for the pocket, one containing the diagrams, the other the solutions, and comprising seventy situations, originally published in India, remarkable for their unparalleled skill and ingenuity, with eighty other situations, entirely original, the whole comprising a collection of most scientific, brilliant, and beautiful moves.

moves, exhibited in 150 games, which it is presumed have never been excelled.

Dr. MARSHALL HALL will soon publish, the Principles of Diagnosis, founded entirely on the external appearances in disease.

A new edition is very properly announced of the Life and Errors of John Duntou, with such additions from his other works as are worthy of preservation.

An Encyclopædia Metropolitana, or Universal Dictionary of Knowledge, is in preparation; it will form twenty-four volumes, quarto, with a twenty-fifth of index, and be published in half volumes. This work will consist of four main divisions:—The first, which, for the sake of distinction, is called the philosophical part, comprises the *Pure Sciences*, in two volumes; and the second, or scientific part, the *Mixed and Applied Sciences*, in six volumes. The third, or biographical part, is devoted to *Biography chronologically arranged, History, Chronology, and Political Geography*, in eight volumes; and the concluding, or *Miscellaneous Part*, occupying eight volumes of the work, besides being referential and supplementary to the preceding volumes, will have the unique advantage of presenting to the public, for the first time, a philosophical and etymological lexicon of the English language; the citations selected and arranged chronologically, yet including all the purposes of a common dictionary.

The Annual Register for 1797, and also the volume for 1808, being the eighth of the New Series, are announced.

As political economy is deservedly one of the most favourite modern pursuits, we feel it proper to lay before our readers a fact, which we collect from the late Italian Travels of M. CHATEAUVIEUX, that, as a result of ages of uncontrolled monopoly, the whole *Maremma* of Rome, a country ninety-miles coastwise by thirty broad, is at length cursed by becoming the property of only twenty-four *mercanti di tenuti*, or traders in land; and, in consequence of being now cultivated by slaves, forms the pestilential and uninhabitable district called the *Campagna* of Rome, or the Pontine Marshes. Never was so strong a practical illustration derived from fact of the cause and causes of the miseries now suffering by the people of England, a country which, owing to an erroneous policy, seems destined, in like manner, to have its twenty-four proprietors, be-

coming their own farmers, and cultivating a deserted land by hordes of slaves!

To hasten this national catastrophe, a bill is now pending in Parliament, to place the monopoly of money on the same indefinite principle as the monopoly of land; and, by imposing no restraint on money-lenders but their insatiable avarice, to enable them to enslave all who seek the use of capital as a means of independence. Rather, to diminish this species of slavery, would we reduce the *maximum* of the interest of money to 4 or even 3 per cent. Let the true friends of liberty beware of this snare. Liberty does not consist in the *freedom* of land-lords or money-lords to augment the number of their slaves, or the weight of their slavery. If the annuity-system is an abuse, remove it—and if land-lords enjoy greater advantages in indefinite rents than money-lords in their definite interest, pass a law that no land-lord shall receive a rent of more than a definite proportion of profitable produce at its market-value; and pass another law, that the holders of large farms shall be assessed to the poor's rates in the geometrical ratio of their bulk—and then England will flourish again, and, in regard to the mass of the people, be a land of freedom, plenty, and happiness.

In the ensuing month will be published, a Genealogical and Biographical History of the Family of MARMYUN; with an account of the office of King's champion, attached to the tenure of the barony and manor of Scrivelsby, in Com. Lincoln, part of the ancient demesne of that family: containing a variety of matter never before published, lately collected from the public records, and embellished with several engravings.

Early in July will be published, an Introduction to English Composition and Elocution, in four parts, viz.—1. *Æsop* modernized and moralised; 2. Skeletons of those tales; 3. Poetic reading made easy; 4. An appendix of select prose; by JOHN CAREY, LL.D.

THOMAS WALTER WILLIAMS, esq. of the Inner Temple, is printing a continuation of his compendious Abstract of all the Public Acts, on the same scale and plan as the acts passed anno 1816; which will be published immediately after the close of the present session of Parliament.

Capt. WM. DAVY, one of the most intelligent miners in Cornwall, in answer to a letter from a gentleman in London, observes that, "as to danger from engines employing steam of high pressure,

pressure, none who are competent to give an opinion on the subject, (and none else have a right to do so,) will so far commit themselves as to say, that there can be any danger in working steam from thirty-five to forty-five pounds pressure on the square inch in the boiler—which is the ratio at which Woolf's engines are worked—provided safety-valves be employed, and the construction and materials be of a proper quality. As to the common engine being less dangerous than those employing steam of higher temperature, the idea is quite groundless; for those who make them proportion the strength and substance of their materials accordingly—nor do they ever give their boiler the same strength for a pressure of six or seven pounds as they would for a pressure of forty. In fact, I have known several instances of accidents in consequence of the boilers of common engines giving way. By the bursting of a common wrought-iron boiler at Poldory mine, three men were killed, and three badly scalded: at Chasewater, two horses were killed by the explosion of the boiler, though at work in a different building from the boiler-house. There was also a serious accident lately at Crenver from one of the common boilers, which caused the loss of several lives."

Mr. OVERTON, of Crayford, has in forwardness, a work in two volumes; entitled, "The Genealogy of Christ, elucidated by Sacred History." With a new system of sacred chronology; in which, the addition made by the seventy translators to the Hebrew, is considered to refer to the period of the son of man before the fall.

Mr. CURTIS is about to publish a Treatise on the Physiology and Diseases of the Ear, containing a comparative view of its structure and functions, and of its various diseases.

TREUTTEL and WURTZ, of Paris and Strasburg, announce to the amateurs of foreign literature, the establishment of a dépôt of their books in Soho-square. Their primary object is to afford a convenient medium for the interchange of literary and scientific productions between Great Britain and foreign countries; not confined to new books, or their own publications, but embracing generally the most respectable ancient and modern foreign works. A powerful means of contributing to this object they already possess, in being the publishers of three well-known literary journals, by which English works are made known

on the Continent, and those abroad communicated to the British public.

Mr. GEORGE PRIOR, watch-maker, of Leeds, has invented a collier's or miner's life-preserver, and which combines the two advantages of simplicity and efficacy. The object is to prevent those accidents which so frequently occur from the breaking of the ropes, by which corves or buckets are let into the coal-pits or mines. To effect this purpose, iron pins are introduced into the upright frame on which the corse slides. The apparatus to which the corse is fixed is furnished with a powerful spring-catch on each side, which, without causing any friction in the ordinary working of the corse, opens the moment the rope breaks, and fixes itself on the iron pins, causing the corse to be suspended, and preventing the person in it from being precipitated to the bottom of the pit.

In consideration of the personal benefits received from the professional talents of JOHN STEVENSON, esq. of Great Russel-street, the Duke of York has appointed him his surgeon-oculist and aurist.

Speedily will be published, the Christian Faith stated and explained, in a series of practical lectures on some of the leading doctrines of the gospel, by the Rev. H. C. O'DONNOGHUE, A.M.

Mr. GRAY, of Cross-street, Hatton-garden, has begun his summer-course of botanical excursions into the environs of London, with practical demonstrations of the plants collected. Mr. Gray has very properly adopted this plan of teaching, in preference to the more formal method of lectures, as better adapted for the improvement of the pupils.

In a dissertation on Weights and Measures, and the best means of revising them, lately published by Dr. O. GREGORY in the British Review, we collect that one or other of the following means furnish an invariable natural standard of measure:—

1. The length which must be given to an open tube or pipe, that it may yield a determinate musical sound.

2. The altitude to which a person must ascend vertically, to cause the mercury in the barometer to sink a proportional part of its height.

3. The space through which a body, falling freely from quiescence, will descend in a given time at a given place.

4. The length of a degree of a meridian in a given latitude, or from the length of a quadrant of such meridian.

5. The length of a pendulum that shall vibrate,

vibrate in a given interval, in a given latitude.

Of these methods, the first three he observes are elegant in theory, but do not admit of sufficient precision in practice to require a deliberate examination. The fourth method, by the magnitude of the operations on which it depends, and the variety and utility of the scientific researches which it has tended to improve and perfect, has seduced many into its adoption. The most eminent members of the Paris Academy of Sciences, Lagrange, Laplace, Lalande, Borda, &c. recommended it warmly; and two skilful astronomers, both in theory and practice, MM. Mechain and Delambre, were appointed to conduct the grand geodesic operations which were to issue in this momentous result. Yet it is now well known that the system has failed in France; and Dr. Gregory says, he is decidedly of opinion that it ought to fail.* The metre adopted by the commission was 443·295936 lines (equivalent to 39·3702 of our inches); but Delambre informs us that "his advice has always been that the metre should be 443·31, or 443 $\frac{3}{10}$ lines, in round numbers." The deduction of a system of measures from the pendulum is, in the opinion of Dr. Gregory, much more simple and natural. Is it possible, then, says he, to procure an invariable standard of length by means of pendulums, and that in a way which shall be sufficiently simple for practical purposes? He thinks it is. The seconds' pendulum at London being 39·126 inches, that at the equator would be 38·991; that at the poles, 39·211; that at latitude 40°, 39·082; and at latitude 60°, 39·156: so that the feet in the different states of Europe and America could not differ by more than a *five hundred and sixtieth part*: and that difference is easily to be allowed for, whenever it shall be requisite, upon indubitable principles. To him then, it appears, on the whole, that of the various philosophical methods which have been proposed to fix a standard of length, or to recover a standard supposing it to be lost, that by means of THE PENDULUM is the best. With this view he recommends that the *standard foot*, to be legalized, in future, should agree either with that on Bird's scale made for General Roy, or

that on Bird's parliamentary scale of 1758, 12,000,766 inches; either of these being regarded as the 27404th part of the base on Hounslow Heath, and as equal in length to a prismatic plate that vibrates 36469 times in five hours, or, rather, that vibrates a certain number of times, agreeably to the result of experiments to be instituted for that purpose, under the direction of parliament. Instead of dividing this foot into inches, or *twelfth* parts, he recommends that it be divided into *tenths*, and each of these again into *tenths*, or *hundredths* of a foot. Of course he proposes his measures of capacity and weight to be cubes of his measures of length.

Mr. W. M. MOSELY, in a paper in the Philosophical Magazine, on the spots which appeared on the sun during the year 1816, remarks, that the two which passed over the disk in September were the largest which occurred. They were each surrounded by an umbra, and preserved nearly the same relative position, with respect to each other, during their progress over the disk; their course being parallel with and near to the sun's equator. The larger of the two occupied about 1·25th part of the sun's diameter. As these maculæ were very distinctly marked with an opaque centre, and were encompassed by an umbra of considerable magnitude, they afforded a good opportunity of comparing their appearance with the theory of Dr. Wilson of Glasgow. He conceived these maculæ to consist of vast cavities in the substance of the sun; that the dark nucleus in the middle was the bottom or deep part of the cavity; and that the nebulous circle or umbra was produced by light faintly reflected from the sloping sides for some depth below the orifice. The appearances, however, which attended the spots in September last, did not correspond with the phenomena observed by Dr. Wilson. Mr. Mosely could not discover that the nucleus ever touched the edge of the umbra; nor did the nebulous circle contract, as the spots receded from the one limb, or approached the other in their passage, further than might be attributed to the oblique position of objects placed on the surface. —These spots did not re-appear with the next revolution of the sun, nor did the disk of the sun present any thing remarkable till the middle of October; when, on the 16th, two small spots moving in a line were faintly seen near the centre. Having traversed the disk almost in a line, the foremost passed the western

* This is Dr. Gregory's opinion; but we differ from him, and fear the objection in France and England proceeds rather from an illiberal opposition to every deduction of philosophy, than from any fault in the system itself.—EDITOR.

western limb on the 21st, at an angle of about *forty-three degrees* south of the equator. On November 1st, two spots were seen, the one a little south of the sun's equator, and not far from the line of its axis; and another somewhat larger in size, north of the equator, and rather nearer to the line of the poles. On the following day the southern spot had advanced, but in an *oblique direction*; and that to the north had passed over a space more than equal to one fourth of the diameter of the disk, and was stationed about halfway between the centre and western limb. It is impossible to assign any philosophical reason for this accelerated motion; but it is obvious, from this example, as well as from the circumstances noticed in October, as above related, that *the spots are floating substances, not adhering to the surface of the sun*; otherwise they would not deviate far from the line pursued by the revolution of its axis. Few, if any, of the spots which appeared during the last year, are to be considered of large size; nor were there many surrounded with an umbra, which is usually the case with those of large dimensions.

In August last, a buck that was remarkably fat and healthy in condition, was killed in Bradby park, and, on opening him, it was discovered that, at some distant time, he had been shot in the heart; for a ball was contained in a cyst in the substance of that viscus, about two inches from the apex, weighing 292 grains, and beaten quite flat. In the second volume of the *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions*, is published an extraordinary case of a soldier who survived forty-nine hours after receiving a bayonet-wound of the heart; but a gunshot wound of the heart affords a still more striking example of the great extent to which this vital organ may sustain an injury from external violence, without its functions being immediately destroyed, or even permanently impaired.

An abstract has been laid before Parliament of the number of benefices on which there is no clerical residence, on account of the want, or unfitness, of the Parsonage-house:—

Asaph, St.	15
Bangor	31
Bath and Wells	78
Bristol	40
Canterbury.....	58
Carlisle	13
Chester	97
Chichester	47
David's, St.	82

Durham	25
Ely	11
Exeter	75
Gloucester	54
Hereford	43
Landaff	42
Lichfield and Coventry	109
Lincoln	254
London	109
Norwich	328
Oxford	30
Peterborough	48
Rochester	11
Salisbury	56
Winchester	45
Worcester	30
York	119

Total 1,850

Of which 793 are worth 150*l.* per annum, and upwards, and of these 189 are in the diocese of Norwich.

GERMANY.

A Polytechnical academy has been instituted at Vienna, on a grand scale. It has been enriched with the imperial collection of natural history, with models and specimens of machinery, and an extensive chemical and philosophical laboratory. The chief object is the improvement of the manufactories, so as to render Austria independent of foreign nations in all branches of industry, a policy which our late war has extended over the continent. We were manufacturers for the world—we quarrelled with our customers—they began to manufacture for themselves, and now do without us!

M. COLLIN, editor of the *Literary Journal of Vienna*, is appointed tutor to Prince Napoleon.

A Greek Atheneum, or college, for modern Greeks, has been founded on a liberal plan at Munich; by Professor THURSCH. This conspires with many other circumstances to raise the characters and prospects of the Greeks.

The ancient library of Heidelberg has been restored in great splendor, and now contains some of the most curious manuscripts in Europe.

Norway contains 848,485 inhabitants.

Vienna is about to be lighted with gas.—Mr. WINSOR is at Paris effecting the same benefit for that city.

FRANCE.

France is now, if we may judge from the following paragraph, becoming "the classic land of liberty:"—the beneficent wisdom of the government pervades the whole, and takes literature under its immediate protection; henceforth every *morceau* of that frequently ludicrously-pathetic

pathetic species of composition; called epitaphs, must be polished by the police. The dead, in future, will not be permitted to admonish the living, contrary to grammar and the principles of the *sainte alliance*; but to the point:—"The counsellor of state, prefect of the Seine, considering that it is necessary to prevent the engraving on any funeral monument, erected at the expence of families, in the cemeteries of Paris, any inscription or epitaph contrary to order or public propriety, (*convenances publiques*;) and wishing to prevent also that the expression of the pious and touching regrets of those who erect the monuments should be disfigured by the ignorance or the negligence of those who construct them, has decreed, that from the first of June, 1817, there shall not be engraved, on any funeral monument in the cemeteries, any inscription or epitaph, without its having been previously submitted to the inspection of a special commissioner, appointed by the prefect; consequently, a copy of each inscription proposed must be remitted by the families to the keepers of the cemeteries, who will send it to the prefect of the Seine; and, when it shall have been approved, the keepers will take care to see it literally and correctly engraved on the monument." It might be imagined, that nothing in the above was intended beyond the improvement of elegiac literature—no such thing: the sole object was to prevent the expression of those feelings which the death of victims inspired in their relatives and friends!

The *Journal des Savans*, revived for the support of priestcraft, statecraft, witchcraft, and all crafts which tend to enslave and degrade mankind, is filled with articles that have made the tour of the European journals many years ago; and has, we learn, few readers, but among the bigots of those crafts, whose existence it is hoped it may prolong. With a view to force on the public this vehicle of intellectual superannuation, salaries have been assigned by the state to some needy men of letters, whose wants have unhappily superseded their principles; and a list of these worthies is prefixed to the title-page as conductors of the work, for the purpose of misleading the unwary by the sanction of their eminence.

General ALIX announces a new theory of motion.

SPAIN.

The priests have condemned the works of Voltaire and Rousseau to the flames,

and have thereby rendered them dearer to the rest of the world.

ITALY.

General Count Camillo Borgia lately returned to Naples from Africa, after having been engaged in antiquarian researches for nearly two years in the neighbourhood of Tunis. He established such an interest with the Bey and his ministers, as to obtain an unqualified permission to examine the antiquities of that country. He caused considerable excavations in various places; especially on the scite of the ancient Carthage, and at Utica; and the general result of his labours has been, that, along the coast, and in the interior, he has examined the ruins of more than 200 cities and towns, and made copies and drawings of 400 ancient inscriptions and remains, hitherto unpublished and unknown. Among the inscriptions are some which appear to be in the ancient Punic language. The most important of the public buildings which have been discovered is a Temple at Utica, containing 80 columns of oriental granite, and a statue of the goddess Flora. He is at Naples, employed in arranging his materials, and preparing the result of his discoveries, for the press.

Letters from Naples mention an extraordinary eruption of Mount *Ætna*, and announce, that the little town of Nicosi has been covered with lava, and that fears were entertained even for the town of Catania.

On the occasion of a Bible Society being about to be established lately in Poland, the present Pope, with the full concurrence of all the Cardinals, issued a bull against Bible Societies. The design of circulating the Holy Scriptures is characterized as "an abominable device, by which the very foundation of religion is undermined;" and it is declared to be the duty and object of the See of Rome, "to employ all means for the purpose of detecting and rooting out such a pestilence in every way." It is farther declared by our worthy ally to be "the especial duty of the Episcopal office to expose the wickedness of such an abominable scheme, by showing, in obedience to the precepts of the Catholic church, that the Bible printed by Heretics is to be numbered among other prohibited books of the Index." It is expressly asserted, that, "experience has proved that the Holy Scriptures, when circulated in the vulgar tongue, have, through the temerity of men, been productive of more injury than advantage."

NEW

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JUNE, With an HISTORICAL and CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

DR. SPURZHEIM, the zealous propagandist of the equivocal science of Craniology, has, in accordance with that system, published a very ingenious and valuable series of—*Observations on the Deranged Manifestations of the Mind, or on Insanity.* We so much agree with his motto, that “nothing tends more to the corruption of science than to suffer it to stagnate;” that we have uniformly been more tolerant towards his system than many of our brother journalists, because truth often results from the full investigation even of the most erroneous hypotheses. We conceive there can be little doubt, that peculiar propensities and aberrations of mind are accompanied by peculiarities of external organization; but, whether the converse of this proposition be equally true, and whether an empirical use has not been made of the principle, may admit of considerable doubt. Perhaps, however, it makes little difference whether we consider the cause as the effect, or the effect as the cause; since, in this natural result, as in all others, cause and effect seem likely to be equivalent. In regard to this science, it has unluckily happened, that owing to its obscurity its professors have frequently become empirics. Thus, the old physiognomists pretended to foretel the events of man’s life by his features and the lines and marks on his face; nor was Lavater, the reviver of the art, much less assuming; while the new art of Craniology has attempted so much, and introduced so many subdivisions of passions and propensities, as to violate probability and become absolutely ridiculous. In this new application of its principles to insanity, Dr. SPURZHEIM is certainly borne out by the known pre-disposition which results from mal-formation of the skull; but he is fanciful and subject to the errors of his school when he affects to trace every degree of insanity, and every variety of hallucination, to the size and condition of certain assumed organs. The volume, nevertheless, abounds in curious facts and able reasonings, and will abundantly repay the time employed in its perusal to all those who are fond of such speculations, or who are interested in the treatment and care of the insane. As an author, Dr. SPURZHEIM possesses all the qualifications of

modern learning, whatever may be our opinion of the whole of his philosophy.

We feel ourselves incapable of doing justice to the exemplary spirit of literary enterprise which has stimulated some wealthy local booksellers, to republish, with almost unexampled magnificence, a new edition of *Thoresby’s History of Leeds*; and also a supplementary volume, by Dr. WHITAKER, under the affected title of *Loidis & Elmete*; but, in plain English, descriptive of the lower portions of *Arcdale and Wharfedale, and the Vale of Calder*. Nothing can be more respectable than the part which depended on a liberal supply of capital in producing these splendid folios; but we should compromise our principles if we forebore to enter a protest against the intolerance and bigotry with which the editor has disfigured many passages of the work. His original descriptions and historical illustrations, we doubt not, are correct; but, at the end of a third century after the reformation, we did not expect to see revived the sentiments of Bonner and Laud; and we are sorry that the plain editorial duty should have been so palpably abused. Abating these faults, which are, we fear, too common in works treating of church-history, we conceive, however, that these volumes possess other pretensions which will recommend them to a permanent station in every considerable library in the empire.

We are glad to see those splendid specimens of eloquence by which Mr. CHARLES PHILLIPS has instructed, delighted, and astonished the world, collected and printed in a single volume, under his own eye. A preface, by Mr. FINLAY, ably vindicates his friend from the strictures of those who cannot, in any degree, imitate him; and does but anticipate the judgment of most readers. At the same time, it must be allowed, that Mr. Phillips is exuberant to a fault; and that his habitual search after metaphor is frequently offensive to the sober taste which is generated by the modern school of Blair. After all, it appears to us, that every author should be judged by his own standard of taste; and, though we generally admire the simply perspicuous, yet we are often in the humour to be delighted with such an unsophisticated

unsophisticated glow of feeling, as is displayed by this great and unrivalled orator. To the volume is annexed Mr. Phillips's character of the Emperor Napoleon, which, though too poetical to be wholly true, is nearer the truth than any portrait that has been drawn of him in countries where truth and intellect are less overawed by the bigotry of power than in Ireland.

A new and extended, but very cumbersome edition, has just been completed of the *General Biographical Dictionary*. This work, which once recommended itself by its convenient extent of twelve volumes, and which, subsequently, was extended to fifteen, has now been swelled to the inconvenient and costly bulk of thirty-two volumes, by one of the most flagrant examples of book-making that has lately occurred. Nothing was more easy than for an editor to extend a work of this nature to any bulk, which produced to himself a maximum of remuneration, because the Newspapers and Magazines afford an indefinite quantity of materials. All the trumpery common-place eulogies on third or fourth rate characters, as written by their parasites or relatives, and printed without reserve in the provincial papers, have been transferred, with little taste or selection, into this expensive series. The author of a single sermon, of a ballad, a speech, or even a trade-catalogue, figures beside the most eminent geniuses; and all the gossip of parish fends, the absurdity of temporary parties, and the jargon of church-and-king politics, are recorded with reverence. Nothing in the shape, and with the pretensions, of a permanent work, can therefore be conceived more crude, ill-digested, and useless, than this enlarged Dictionary.

CAPTAIN BEAUFORT'S Voyage along the South Coast of Asia Minor, is a work of little pretension, but of great merit. He was permitted by the Admiralty to make this survey in a national frigate, during a cruize in 1811 and 12; and, though the public object was information in no way or degree connected with any rational British interest, yet Captain Beaufort has rendered his voyage highly subservient to the interests of literature. Few parts of the world are more interesting to lovers of ancient history and classical antiquities than these provinces; and the wretched aspect of misery and desolation which they now present, affords to political economists and moralists an

effective example of the dire consequences of legitimate despotism. The lovers of ruins will alone derive gratification from this correctly drawn portrait of a country, still enjoying every advantage of climate and position; and this class of readers will be pleased with numerous views of cities once famous, but now deserted. It appears, that the sea, which formerly had retreated from this coast, is encroaching again; and some other facts will prove interesting to geological inquirers.

A work, published under the singular title of—“*All Classes productive of National Wealth*,” by Dr. PURVES, is as loose and vulgar in its arguments and language, as in the definition of its own absurd object. We scarcely expected to read in the work of any LL.D. of our age, such a passage as the following, though it is the current style of this volume:—

“There may seem a dash of levity in these observations on so grave a subject. But really nature has shown the groundlessness of the popular prejudices, and the imaginations of our unproductive theorists on it, in so strange and unexpected a manner, at every turn, and has burlesqued their conjectures and results so whimsically and wantonly according to their ideas, that the gravest statistician can scarcely prevent himself from relaxing into a smile. Indeed, it will be much, if the strange fetches of the partisans of these prejudices and theories to explain away the clearest facts, their boldness in unwarranted assertions, their ingenuity in assigning every reason but the real reason, and their bungling attempts to force nature to be of their side, in spite of herself, do not occasionally increase the smile to a laugh.”

Those who have faith in human interpretations of prophecy, will be quite as much instructed by Mr. BICHENO'S explanations and illustrations of these alleged *signs of the times*, as they can have been by any of the thousand expounders of these sacred mysteries who have preceded him. Oracles of every kind seem capable of the most certain interpretation, after the events to which their believers may suppose them to have reference. Mr. Bicheno has at least the merit of rendering his views favorable to the hopes of liberty.

Messrs. KIRBY and SPENCE have published the second volume of their classical introduction to *Entomology*, being the first attempt we have seen in our language to reduce this interesting science to so compendious a form. It

is not a dry technical classification, like many works on this and analogous subjects, but it exhibits a pleasing digest of the entire economy of the insect tribes, written with peculiar elegance, and in the genuine spirit of philosophical research. The plates are few, and, therefore, it may not please many *petits maitres* in science; but it possesses a higher recommendation to a place in every family-library, and every seminary of education, in the clearness of its arrangements and in the fulness of its information.

The proverb, "better late than never," will occur to our readers, when we mention "*A Letter from Dr. ALEXANDER CROMBIE to D. RICARDO, esq., containing an Analysis of his Work on the Depreciation of Bank-Notes,*" which Mr. Ricardo published soon after the appearance of the celebrated Bullion Report, in the beginning of the year 1811. If, however, on one hand, the lapse of time and change of circumstances may be said to have lessened the popular interest for discussion on this topic; on the other hand it will be allowed, that a retrospect of the various opinions which have been promulgated during a period of six years, and a comparison of such contradictory doctrines with the evidence of facts, must be exceedingly useful in assisting the study of a branch of political science, respecting which, notwithstanding all that has been written by men of ability and information, there does not yet exist any complete and decisive theory. In this point of view, Dr. Crombie's Letter will, we conceive, be gratefully received by his readers, as containing the clearest elucidation of all the contending opinions on the Question of the Depreciation, or Non-Depreciation of Bank-Notes, and arriving at the nearest approximation to a decision according with the conviction of truth, that we have hitherto met with. Independently of this merit, as to its subject, we cannot refrain from recommending the pamphlet as a model of controversial writing, combining all the requisite temper and understanding for that difficult branch of composition,—points which are so rarely united in one individual.

Mr. RICARDO's late work, on the "*Principles of Political Economy and Taxation,*" we consider too important for brief notice in this place, and shall introduce it at large in our next Supplement.

Mr. BURROW has been excited by the very popular exhibition of the *Elgin*

Marbles, in the British Museum, to publish such a collection of historical facts as tend to illustrate them, together with such a particular account of the sculptures themselves, as will be useful to those who visit them. The work is full and satisfactory in its details; and it is enriched with some exquisitely finished etchings, in outline, of the principal subjects in the collection. Many persons who are incapable of analyzing the beauty of the original marbles, will have their taste assisted by these graphic conceptions of the author.

The *Letters on Haydn and Mozart*, translated from the French by Mr. R. BREWIN, with notes by Mr. W. GARDINER, form an agreeable addition to the small variety of good books on music. We recollect no work on this elegant science of equal interest, since the *Musical Travels of Dr. Burney*. The author's stock of knowledge has been usefully augmented by the interesting notes of Mr. Gardiner, and, considered as a whole, we have not often met with a more pleasing and tasteful production.

Dr. BADEN'S and BARON HOLBERG'S *History of Norway*, translated and continued to the present time by Mr. ANDERSEN FELDBORG, adds to our stock of authentic history, and in that point of view cannot fail to be received with interest. The continuator writes with the feelings of a Dane and an honest man, when he speaks of the disgrace which attached to the policy of England in assisting to transfer this ancient land of heroes to the domination of Sweden.

A translation has appeared of a tract which excited much attention abroad, under the title of—"*The Coalition and France.*" It is evidently the production of some French minister of state, who is not base enough to participate in the degradation of his country; and it, therefore, merits the perusal of every Englishman who is not blinded by ministerial necromancy. The translator, however, errs, when he speaks of the defeat and tarnished glory of the French nation. He forgets, that any victory which their good-luck conferred on the confederates, was gained over a divided people in a war of questionable justice, in which the resources of all Europe were employed against the voluntary support of an infant government.

The *first Annual Oration* delivered to the London Medical Institution, by Mr. J. U. SMITH, is a splendid composition; the elder brother, we hope, of a numerous family.

Mr.

Mr. KENDALL's Proposal for establishing a Patriotic Metropolitan Colonial Institution, merits notice, on account of urgent claims on benevolence, which is presented by much colonial misery.

A dramatic poem, from the pen of LORD BYRON, has appeared within the month, and, without pretensions to superiority over his other works, will be read with the interest which every production of his transcendent genius commands.

We are glad to see a *third* edition of Mr. Dyer's "*Four Letters on the English Constitution*," because, if Mr. Dyer is not a vigorous, he is an honest, writer, and that is no small praise at a time when talent has been so universally degraded by ministerial corruption.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

ANNALS of the Coinage of Britain and its Dependencies, from the earliest period to the 50th year of George III.; by the Rev. Rogers Ruding, B.D. and F.S.A. 3 vols. 4to. 14l.

The Elgin Marbles, with an abridged historical and topographical account of Athens, vol. 1.; by the Rev. E. I. Burrow, A.M. F.L.S. &c. 8vo. with forty plates, 1l.

Vulgar Errors, Ancient and Modern, attributed as imports to the proper names of the Globe. 8vo. 12s.

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MOST of the inflammatory complaints have disappeared, and fevers of a typhoid character have proportionally increased.

The intensely hot weather, which set in about the 17th of June, has been followed by a marked increase in the number of febrile patients; and it is observed that an immediate influx of bowel-complaints has been also the consequence.

Acute rheumatism is not less frequent than in the preceding month. Many of the cases which are brought to me as chronic rheumatism are merely sympathetic of some other disorder; one of these was a painful affection of the nerves, proceeding from the hip to the extremity of the foot, which had existed several years without any seeming benefit from medicine; the testis, on the same side, was also affected with acute pain, though without induration or swelling. On inquiry, I found the patient laboured under a stricture of the urethra he never suspected; and which, being cured by the ordinary treatment, was succeeded by an immediate abatement of all his pains.

Obstructions in the abdominal viscera, and especially of the liver, are a very prolific source of pain in every part of the body. One of these cases, of very long standing, terminated fatally three days since; and I regret to state, that the prejudice of the patient's friends, joined to his own dying request, prevented an examination of the body, by which alone the cause and nature of this distressing malady could have been brought to light; the symptoms were excruciating, and incessant pains of almost every part of the body; for a period of four years the remedy apparently most effectual was the decoction of sarsaparilla with nitric acid; but the relief was incomplete, and of short duration. A fortnight previous to his death he was attacked with jaundice, which confirmed our previous notions of the disease being hepatic.

The attention of the public has once more been drawn to the effects of the inhalation of vital air, or oxygen gas. This practice is not new, but has before been practised with considerable success, though it has not maintained sufficient reputation to keep up the attention of the profession: that it is an agent of great importance, in many cases, is indubitable: hence it would seem unaccountable that it should ever have been abandoned, if the history of our art did not furnish many similar instances. We know that the most valuable remedies of the *materia medica* have been suffered to lie for a time in obscurity, have been again brought into use, have preserved their credit for a time, and again been abandoned.

The case that has fallen particularly under my notice, wherein the gas has been useful, was communicated to me by Dr. Thornton, the physician in attendance, in the following words:—"Miss Austin, the daughter of a gentleman who manages the Irish department in our Post-Office, was seven years ill, and for the last five in so debilitated a state, that she was confined either to her bed or couch, and could not bear the horizontal position. Residing in Mare-street, Hackney, she was attended by a physician and an apothecary of that place; but both these gentlemen assured her parents that her disease baffled all the powers of medicine: Dr. Latham, president of the London College, attended also, and gave the same opinion, as did Dr. Babington, and other physicians. Such was her state of nervous debility, that she was unable to walk across the room, without such a train of nervous sensations as to threaten the immediate extinction of life. All the inhabitants of Hackney, and even the lady herself, considered it as a completely lost case; but the doctor assured her that in fourteen days, by the inhalation of vital air, she would not only be down stairs dining with the family, but walking in the garden: such was the fact, and she went to Hackney-church in the course of three weeks, when all the congregation got up from their seats, as if they

they beheld one risen from the dead. She has now continued in the enjoyment of perfect health, and in the full use of her limbs, for upwards of eight months."

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COL. BEAUFOY, whose spirit of research is always in activity, has suggested the idea that the North Pole might be reached in the winter by means of rein-deer sledges; and with this view has directed enquiries to be made among the visitors of Spitzbergen. It appears, however, that these persons consider such a voyage as impracticable, owing to the violence of the storms and the drifting of the snow. The only fact collected from them worthy of notice is the circumstance, that in the spring flights of wild geese, ducks, and other birds, take their flight over Spitzbergen, further north. Balloons appear to us to be the best means of exploring regions inaccessible to shipping.

The **Rev. Mr. HYDE WOLLASTON** has invented an instrument for measuring altitudes, and which he calls a thermometrical barometer. Mr. Wollaston, observing the striking difference in the temperature of water, according to the atmospheric pressure, instituted a series of experiments, in order to construct a thermometer which should answer all the purposes of measuring heights with extreme accuracy. He took small thermometric tubes, giving them large bulbs, one inch to every degree of Fahrenheit, each of which he divided into a thousand degrees, and a tube of common diameter, having a bulb inserted in a metal box about four inches long, and 1.4 wide, will indicate every foot of elevation. To this box, water is to be added, and a small lamp placed under it, so that the water may boil; and, as the operator ascends, the ascent of the mercury at the boiling point indicates the difference of height between any one place and the common surface of the earth, or the level of the sea.

Mr. PEARSON, surgeon, of Canton, has published some observations on the use of mercury among the Chinese. They appear to have used it for centuries nearly as in Europe, and for the same purposes.

M. VON GROTHUS has lately made known a natural substance, which possesses the phosphorescent property in a much higher degree than any other hitherto observed. The substance is the *reddish violet fluor spar from Nertschinsk*, belonging to that variety of fluor spar long known to mineralogists under the name of *chlorophane*. This substance, when slightly heated, gives out a copious emerald-green colour: even the heat of the hand is sufficient to produce the effect. If it be exposed to the light of the sun, or of a candle, and afterwards taken into a dark place, it emits light, and continues to do so for a long time. His theory of phosphorescence is, that the solar light upon the surface of the phosphorescent body, between its elementary poles, is decomposed into its elementary electrical principles, namely, plus and minus electricity; and that the subsequent union and escape of these elements of light occasion the phosphorescence of the body.

Mr. PORRETT, of the Tower, has followed Mr. O. Syms and Sir H. Davy in experiments on the flame of a candle. He confirms Mr. Syms' idea, that flame is an elliptical bubble filled with volatile matter. Mr. Porrett discovers that the luminous portion is surrounded by a flame, nearly invisible, which is in a state of combustion, and producing heat: the blue bottom he ascribes to the low temperature. He proves also that flame is transparent, and that a long wick merely intercepts the light of the opposite side of the flame.

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Flax, Riga	65	0	0	—	67	0	0	65	0	0	—	67	0	0	per ton.
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[July 1,

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Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 15s. 9d.—Cork, Dublin, or Belfast, 15s. 9d. a 20s.—Hambro', 12s. 6d. a 15s.—Madeira, 20s. a 25s.—Jamaica, 40s.—Greenland, out and home, 3½ guineas.

Course of Exchange, June 20.—Amsterdam, 38 8 B 2 U.—Hamburgh, 35 7 2½ U.—Paris, 24 90.—Leghorn, 48.—Lisbon, 58.—Dublin, 12½ per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmonds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cornhill—Grand Junction CANAL shares sell for 190l.—Grand Union, 22l.—Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Union, 75l.—Lancaster, 18l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 16l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 238l.—London Dock, 58l. per share.—West India, 185l.—East India, 142l.—Southwark BRIDGE, 51l.—Strand, 20l.—Vauxhall, 32l.—East London WATERWORKS, 65l.—West Middlesex, 25l.—London Institution, 50l.—Surrey, 10l.—Russell, 15l.—Imperial INSURANCE OFFICE, 75l.—Albion, 33l.—Gas LIGHT COMPANY, 48l.

Gold in bars 3l. 19s. per oz.—New doubloons 3l. 15s. 6d.—Silver in bars 5s. 1¼d.

The 3 per cent. reduced, on the 25th, were 75½; 4 per cent. 95.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of May and the 20th of June, 1817, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 150.]

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

ADAM W. Narrow Wall, Lambeth, timber merchant, (Martineau and co. L.)
 Aldred J. Chertsey, grocer. (Hurd and co. L.)
 Arrowsmith W. Stoke, Staffordshire, earthenware manufacturer. (Aviston and co. L.)
 Adams T. South Shields, ship owner. (Bell and co. L.)
 Allen R. Guildford Street, livery stable keeper. (Arrowsmith)
 Anthony R. Plymouth, ironmonger. (Darke and co. L.)
 Ashley F. D. Dukinfield, dealer. (Batiye, L.)
 Adams D. Fleet Street, optician. (Clabon)
 Andrews D. Jun. Plymouth Dock, grocer. (Peers)
 Anstobus J. Ashton, Lancashire, manufacturer. (Law, Manchester)
 Beare J. Chichester, merchant. (Harvey and co.)
 Broadbent R. Macclesfield, Yorkshire, corn miller. (Exley and co. London)
 Bridge J. Marple, Cheshire, shopkeeper. (Milne and co. London)
 Britton G. Walcot, Bath, victualler. (Adlington and co. London)
 Booth W. Bentatep, Staffordshire, horse dealer. (Alexander, London)
 Boyce J. Borelsey, Warwickshire, brass founder. (Bourne and co. L.)
 Burleigh J. Bristol, brass founder. (Clarke and co. L.)

Blanchenay L. Dover Street, Piccadilly, merchant. (Walton)
 Brooman J. Margate, common brewer. (Taylor, L.)
 Bower J. Wilmslow, Cheshire, cotton spinner. (Clarke and co. London)
 Burford E. Clapton, merchant. (Lang, L.)
 Barlow M. Salford, linen draper. (Willis, L.)
 Birt S. Sen. Eldersfield, Worcestershire, butcher. (Clarke and co. London)
 Blaney D. Newcastle upon Tyne, hat manufacturer. (Atkinson and co. London)
 Boswell J. T. Liverpool, porter dealer. (Blackstock and co. London)
 Bickford J. Landulph, Cornwall, miller. (Burford, L.)
 Banks D. Stonehouse, Devonshire, ship builder. (Darke and co. London)
 Balaam W. Northampton, painter. (Abbey and Son)
 Boyes J. Jun. Wansford, Yorkshire, carpet manufacturer. (Stamberts and co. L.)
 Banks G. Plymouth Dock, jeweller. (Makinson L.)
 Benson S. Houndsditch, cloth salesman. (Rope)
 Bradley R. Warrington, upholsterer. (Davenport, Liverpool)
 Coote C. T. Sutton, Isle of Ely, grocer. (Pickering and co. London)
 Clarke J. Warwick, coal dealer. (Wortham, L.)
 Callow J. Southall, builder. (Smith, L.)
 Cross J. Cherterton, Cambridgeshire, boat builder. (J. and K. Smith, London)
 Cuff A. Barking, dealer in coals. (Michell, L.)
 Croft J. Handford, Cheshire, victualler. (Windle, L.)
 Coppin E. North Shields, master mariner. (Willis, L.)
 Cortisza

- Burdett J. Spital Square, merchant. [Poole
 Curtis R. and T. Hall, Angel court, Throgmorton street,
 merchants. [Rivington
 Crook R. Bolton, Lancashire, innkeeper. [Adlington
 and co. London
 Deane H. Marthall, Cheshire, maltster. (Sherwin, L.
 Doubleday W. Nottingham, lace manufacturer. (Lowden, L.
 Davies W. and L. Liverpool, timber merchants. (Chester, L.
 Dunn W. Hoxton, cabinet maker. [Knight and co.
 Dickens T. Liverpool, merchant. [Lowe and co. L.
 Dixon F. R. and C. J. Heckman, George street, Spitalfields,
 sugar refiners. [Batty and co.
 Beeble W. H. Bristol, ironmonger. (Clarke and co. L.
 Dury H. Sanbury, scrivener. [Makinson, L.
 Donoran D. V. Liverpool, merchant. [Blackstock
 and co. London
 Dury J. Bengworth, Worcestershire, sadler. (Bousfield, L.
 Davis B. Wellington street, Southwark, baker. [Taylor
 and co.
 Everard S. G. London, merchant. [Windle
 Evans H. Cheapside, silk mercer. [Bell and co.
 Follitt M. Lower Thames street, gunpowder merchant.
 (Pownall and co.
 Francis W. Eltham, wheelwright. [Young, L.
 Fuller J. New road, cabinet maker. [Allen
 Fisher W. Union place, Lambeth, mariner. [Rivington
 Follitt T. and W. Mincing lane, merchants. (Pownall
 and co.
 Fletcher T. A. Oldham, Lancashire, cotton spinner.
 [Wood, Manchester
 Gray R. Leeds, merchant. [Kearsey and co. L.
 Galtmore J. fen. Burnham, coal master. [Wilson, L.
 Goodall W. and J. Turner, Garlick hill, merchants.
 [Nettlehills
 Graves W. Falconburgh court, Sutton street, Soho, coach
 maker. [Shepherd
 Garrod S. Paddington street, St. Mary le bone, bookbinder.
 [Keene
 Harris W. Exminster, Devonshire, dealer. [Collet
 and co. London
 Horn W. Queen street, Limehouse, sail maker. (Hunt
 Hodges W. Kew, corn dealer. [Burton, L.
 Holditch and W. Hannah, Bankside, Surry, coal merchants,
 [Watson
 Renshaw J. Comberbach, Staffordshire, scrivener. (Collins
 and co. Stafford
 Hodgkins R. Stafford. (Collins and co. Stafford
 Hartley F. Nether Knutsford, Cheshire, cotton manufac-
 turer. [Wright and co. L.
 Hofer J. Fen court, merchant. [Avison and co.
 Heiler J. Lloyd's Coffee house, insurance broker.
 [Woodhouse
 Hutton J. and J. H. Oldham, Manchester, liquor merchants.
 (Hurd and co. London
 Hull W. Wigan, shopkeeper. (Ellis
 Hodgson R. Bishopwearmouth, baker. [Blakiston
 Hatterley M. Doncaster, grocer. (Mason
 Holland J. Little Chelsea, wheelwright. (Faithful, L.
 Hooper H. Frome Selwood, Somersetshire, cabinet maker
 and upholsterer. [Davies and son, L.
 Hulea T. Manchester, tailor. (Hurd and co. L.
 Hunt W. Portsmouth, victualler. [Smith, L.
 Hindley T. H. Liverpool, merchant. [Lowe and
 Bower, London
 Haffall S. Bechtou, Cheshire, miller. (Hurd and co. L.
 Hayward R. D. Plymouth Dock, grocer. (Collett
 and co. London
 Hubbard W. and P. Newbury, barge masters. [Wilkinson, L.
 Janion J. C. St. Swithin's lane, merchant. [Hutchinson
 Jefferson T. Wigton, Cumberland, draper. (Williams, L.
 Job J. Ivy lane, merchant. [Poole
 Jeffery H. Salisbury, druggist. (Brindrett and co. L.
 Jordan E. Norwich, engineer. [Longdill and co. L.
 Jones T. Birmingham
 Knowles R. Bolton, Lancashire, collier. (Willis and co. L.
 Luff H. Benhall, Suffolk, farmer. [Elkins, L.
 Lightfoot R. Carlisle, merchant. [Addison, L.
 Loyall W. Silverton, Northamptonshire, victualler. (Long-
 dill and co. London
 Leane T. Maidstone, nurseryman and seedsman. (Greg-
 sons and co. London
 Levin M. and M. Josephs, Mansell street, merchants.
 (Pierce and Sons
 Lees J. Ealing, shopkeeper. (Finch, Brentford Butts
 Mackenzie H. Bartholomew lane, banker. (Vanderquast
 Marshall J. Bromley, Surrey, collar maker. [Dawes
 and co. London
 Matthews S. sen. Brixham, Devonshire, ship builder.
 [Blake, London
 Meyer J. Howford buildings, Fenchurch street, merchant.
 (Adams
 Matthews T. Porchester, miller. (Shelton, London
 Mann J. jun. Harbury, Warwickshire, shopkeeper. [Burr-
 foot, London
 Matthews P. Hagley, Worcestershire, maltster. (Robins;
 Stourbridge
 Marsden J. Sharples, Lancashire, cow jobber. (Windle, L.
 Meils T. Liss, Hampshire, maltster. (Allen, L.
 Moore J. Wells, carpenter. [Dyne and co. London
 Poploe R. Kennington Croft, coach maker. (Rippon, L.
 Probert J. Artillery place, Westminster, carpenter.
 [Shuter
 O'Reilly T. Lawrence Pountney lane, merchant. (Den-
 netts and co.
 Rogers J. Cambridge, cooper. (Toone, London
 Senior R. Bristol, clothier. (Adlington and co. L.
 Sanderford R. Acklam, Yorkshire, farmer. (Morton
 and co. London
 Smithson W. Woodhouse, Yorkshire, miller. (Hurd and co.
 Sykes J. Currier's Hall court, factor. [Pope
 Stringe J. H. Canterbury, woollen draper and tailor. (Ne-
 therfole and co. London
 Sutton J. Ruiton, Staffordshire, horse dealer. (Long
 and co. London
 Sherwood W. Liverpool, soap manufacturer. (Palmore
 Sharpe J. W. Old Bond street, paper hanger. (Coates, L.
 Strong G. Exeter, ironmonger. (Chubb
 Todd R. Pontefract, grocer. (Tilson, L.
 Tripp J. R. Congresbury, Somersetshire, miller. (Hurd
 and co. London
 Tootal J. B. Minorics, corn factor. [Lambe and Hawke
 Trip R. Bristol, draper. (Price and co. L.
 Trexler T. Aldersgate street, silk manufacturer. (Nibley
 Taylor E. Sanda Magna, Yorkshire, corn dealer. (Lake, L.
 Toft J. Shepton Mallett, china seller. (Burfoot, L.
 Weiller H. London street, merchant. [Harvey and co. L.
 Wood M. Myton, Yorkshire, merchant. (Knowles, L.
 Wharton W. Manchester, iron founder. [Hadfield
 White W. Wells, butcher. (Wells
 Walker J. P. Halifax, porter dealer. [Wiglesworth
 and co. London
 Whitmore J. Manchester, cotton dealer. (Loney, Mac-
 clesfield
 Winterbottom G. Lawrence Pountney lane, merchant.
 (Dennetts and co.
 Wrigglesworth J. Wood street, Cheapside, silk manufacturer.
 [Walker and co.
 Watson J. Holwick, Yorkshire, horse dealer. (Marns
 and co. London
 West G. Hull, draper. [Milne and co. London
 Whitcomb E. Worcester, baker. (Cardale and co. L.
 Walmsley G. Ormskirk, hoiser. (Blackstock and co. L.
 Wheeler J. Stratford on Avon, coal trader. (Price
 and co. London
 Warner A. St. Katherine's street, victualler. (Clare and co.
 Warren J. Suffolk street, Haymarket, blacking manufac-
 turer. [Coleman
 Warrington O. Manchester, linen draper. [Willis and co. L.
 Winship T. Mount Greenwich, Durham, merchant. (At-
 kinson and co. London
 Wascoe J. Northallerton, maltster. (Morton and co. L.
 Young G. Lawrence Pountney lane, merchant. (Dennetts
 and co.
 Youens T. Westos, Durham, ship owner. [Bell and co. L.

DIVIDENDS.

- Adams W. and J. Edwards, Cumber-
 land street
 Alington T. Penny Stratford
 Abraham B. Lothbury
 Anfall J. Carlhalton
 Alham W. Tutenhouse yard
 Arnold J. W. Great Tower street
 Athels J. Guildford
 Addison W. Bathampton
 Appleyard W. Queen Anne street,
 West
 Arnold T. Rochester
 Archdeacon P. High street, St. Mary
 le bone
 Anfee R. Walcot, Somersetshire
 Becker G. P. and Barker, Broad street
 Becker H. Pownall Terrace, Ken-
 nington road
 Bainbridge G. C. and W. Cartwright,
 Liverpool
 Burridge W. sen. W. Burridge, jun.
 and J. Burridge, Portsmouth
 Bishop J. and J. Terry, Maidstone
 Blackburn P. and J. Turnchapel dock,
 Plymouth
 Bradhead S. and E. Gurney, Shef-
 field
 Buller J. Taunton
 Blow J. Ware, Hertfordshire
 Barber W. Bishop's Stortford
 Bush J. Bishop's Stortford
 Bryan G. Southampton street, Covent
 Garden
 Beeby H. Cockermouth
 Bradnock T. Walfall
 Buchanan W. Oxenden street
 Blackmore E. Henrietta street, Co-
 vent Garden
 Burton T. Market Harborough
 Birch J. Broughton lodge, Lancashire
 Barker J. and C. Graver, Broad street
 Bignell R. B. Middleton Stoney, Ox-
 fordshire
 Bloore S. Birmingham
 Brown J. jun. Redborough, Glou-
 cestershire
 Cox E. C. Cecil Coffee house, Strand
 Cooper R. Tetbury, Gloucestershire
 Cooke L. Winsley street, Mary le bone
 Colford R. Liverpool
 Curtis E. Chiswick
 Collier M. A. Romford
 Churchyard L. Freisingfield, Suffolk
 Clark R. St. Mary hill
 Cook H. Birchlin lane
 Crane S. and H. S. Stratford
 Cortin J. Broad street
 Cloud J. Hammersmith
 Cullimore J. Lawrence Pountney lane
 Cooper H. Portsea
 Dodman J. Docking, Norfolk
 Davison W. jun. Heston, Middlesex
 Dunbar W. Wormwood street
 Doorman C. C. Wellclose square
 Drakeley, and E. Clementson, Market
 Bosworth
 Dewar J. Stamford
 Dodman J. Docking, Norfolk
 Douglas W. Ware
 Douthwaite J. Maidstone
 Elli J. Queen street, Cheapside
 Flower W. and J. Mainwaring, Chi-
 chester rents, Chancery lane
 Frost R. K. Launceston
 Franks G. Redcross street
 Fallow T. Bishopgate street within
 Fleetfoot T. New Malton, Yorkshire
 Ferguson J. Burr street, St. George's
 in the East
 Frost J. Brinkley, Cambridgeshire
 Fogden J. Tangmere, Sussex
 Grafton J. and J. Allerton street,
 Hoxton
 Golding T. J. and R. F. King, Great
 St. Helen's
 Gilbie N. Denton, Kent
 Geron W. and A. B. Gougou, Lang-
 bourn chambers
 Glennie A. New Broad street
 Green I. Wych street

Howell

Howell E. and J. Change Alley
 Hanly M. Mitre court
 Hawford S. Portsea
 Hymen S. Plymouth dock
 Holt T. Godalming
 Harvey J. W. and R. Copland, High street, Southwark
 Hadam J. Brentwood
 Howard W. Little Newport street within
 Hannam T. Tottenham court road
 Hemington J. King's Lynn
 Heath R. Warnford court, Throgmorton street
 Hird J. Liverpool
 Johnson J. jun. Hayden, Essex
 Jones J. Commercial road
 Jackson, Love lane
 Knight E. Horsleydown lane
 Kelly J. Windmill street, Finsbury square
 Knott J. and W. Smith, Duke street, Southwark
 Keating A. Strand
 Kemp W. Bath
 Keene W. Aldersgate street
 Loggin W. Newgate street
 Lansdown W. Bishopst, Somersetshire
 Langton T. Chesterfield
 Lightoller T. Walliwell, Lancashire
 Lyon W. W. Barton Turn, Staffordsh.
 Lane B. Birchin lane
 Lyne G. and A. Donaldson, Cecil street, Strand
 Moore J. St. John's square
 Maffon J. Bourn, Lincolnshire
 Merryweather E. Manchester
 Mowbray W. and H. Meaham, Lyme Regis
 Morton R. Lucas street, Commercial road

Maisterman J. Bucklersbury
 Minton S. Minorities
 Miller W. Mitre court, Fleet street
 M'Creery S. Liverpool
 Mackcull J. Worthing
 Minit J. Finsbury square
 Morgan C. Bishopsgate street within
 Martin T. and S. Hopkins, Bristol
 Messie G. Finsbury place
 Marler J. R. Boyd, and E. Stewart, Ironmonger lane
 Morgan D. Neath
 Newham W. King's Lynn
 Nelson J. Leeds
 North G. Brecknock
 Orme J. J. and R. Nottingham
 Odell P. Sloane square
 Outhwaite J. and G. Fancras lane
 Perkins J. Reading
 Pilgrim J. Great Wilbraham, Cambridgeshire
 Park J. Walcot, Somersetshire
 Payne J. St. John street, Clerkenwell
 Plaw H. R. Riches court, Lime street
 Price J. Birmingham
 Peat J. and J. Mandall, Bedford street, Covent Garden
 Russell J. Peny Bar, Staffordshire
 Robinson H. Little saffron hill
 Ritchie J. and T. Mosfatt, Liverpool
 Russell T. Beverley
 Robb W. S. B. ackfriars road
 Rutell C. Bath
 Routh J. T. le Mesurier, and H. L. Routh, Austin Friars
 Raabe C. D. Hampton court
 Rofs A. and J. Ogilvie, Argyle street
 Roberts M. Shrewsbury
 Redhead W. Little Chelsea
 Robinson J. Belper, Derbyshire
 Robertson J. Bush lane. Cannon street

Reed J. and A. Howard, St. Swithin's lane
 Ryley W. Worcester
 Sicklen H. Godalming
 Simeon A. Bristol
 Smith B. Leeds
 Sharpless W. Liverpool
 Shirvey W. Charlotte street, White-chapel
 Sanders J. Ridgway Cross, Herefordsh.
 Southey L. Bristol
 Saikeld J. Strand
 Stuart J. Bishopsgate street
 Street W. New Court, Throgmorton street
 Stoever J. Eagle street, Kitching highway
 Shaw T. Skerton, Lancashire
 Shaylor T. Bordesley, Warwickshire
 Stockley J. Banbury
 Spriggs W. Bath
 Smith R. A. Belper, Derbyshire
 Southey S. Bristol
 Speare A. Brewer street
 Tomlinson J. Tooley street
 Taylor J. New Bond street
 Taylor S. Oxenden street
 Turner R. Hertford
 Waters B. Finch lane
 Wight J. Stourbridge Common
 Willoughby B. Plymouth, and E. Thomas, Cheapside
 Winsor W. Plymouth
 Whittenbury N. Manchester
 Wheatley F. Finsbury square
 Worts W. and T. Great Yarmouth
 Wright R. of the Platform, Rotherhithe
 Wilton W. Manchester
 Willis J. Fulham
 Walton J. E. and T. Bread street.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

ANOTHER most fortunate change of the weather has wonderfully improved our agricultural and horticultural prospects. The late continued rains, attended with a temperature too low and chilling for the season, have been succeeded by a blaze of the solar heat, from the genial influence of which vegetation of all kinds has made a sudden and most luxuriant start. These changes have been in the highest degree beneficial, both to the growing crops and to the soil itself, in respect to its due culture, which, had the drought continued, would scarcely have been practicable on difficult soils, during the season. Sufficient power in the sun, of so much importance, and so often deficient in this climate, should it continue, will go a great way towards counter-vailing the various defects of our seed and spring seasons; and, with such an advantage, we may yet reap an abundant harvest of bread-corn. The prospect for the blooming of the wheat, a stage in its growth of the utmost consequence, is promising. The harvest, from the various periods of sowing, and the check received during the drought, may be lengthened and gradual; but, should the fine weather continue, the autumn-sown wheats upon good land may ripen as early as usual. As wheat is the most important, it is this year probable to be our largest crop: with respect to the spring-crops, more will be with certainty determinable after a weeks' experience—they are greatly improved. Potatoes and turnips have been well got in, and an abundant crop of early potatoes may be soon expected at market. Middlesex and Herts hay-harvest at the height, with a higher promise of quality than quantity. Clover and the artificial grasses have considerably improved. Hops, strong and luxuriant in bine, excepting in low and inferior situations; the vermin have appeared upon them in some parts, but not in any alarming degree. The finer fruits suffered great injury in the spring, but an average crop of orchard fruit is expected. Store cattle, in the breeding counties, are called low in price, and no trade for them. Good beef and mutton have been for some time advancing. Wool not greatly in request, nor much on hand. A great fall in the price of wheat, in consequence of the fine weather; perhaps wheat of all descriptions has of late been full as high in price as when the quartern-loaf sold for more than two shillings—a consideration for those who still advocate an assize of bread. The farmers in general have reaped little or no advantage from the late high price of corn, having long since parted with their stocks; some of them are losers by the advance, having to purchase on far higher terms than they sold. Great distress yet existing in various parts of the country; complaints, as before, of severity towards the distressed tenantry, and still more among the labourers of their insufficient wages.

Smithfield: Beef 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.—Mutton 3s. to 4s. 4d.—Veal 3s. 4d. to 5s.—Lamb 4s. to 6s.—Pork 3s. to 4s. 8d.—Bacon 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.—Fat 3s. 2d.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 60s. to 140s.—The finest Cape of Good Hope wheat was sold a fortnight since at 168s.—Barley 40s. to 60s.—Oats 20s. to 56s.—The Quartern-loaf in London, 4lb. 5½oz. from 17d. to 20d.—Hay 3l. 10s. to 6l. 6s. per load.—Clover do. from 4l. 15s. to 7l. 15s.—Straw 1l. 16s. to 2l. 6s.—Coals in the pool 35s. to 45s. 9d.

METEOROLOGICAL

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Meteorological Results of the Atmospheric Pressure and Temperature, Evaporation, Rain, Wind, and Clouds, deduced from Diurnal Observations, made at Manchester; by
THOMAS HANSON, Surgeon.

Latitude 53° 25' North—Longitude 2° 10' West—of London.

Results for May, 1817.

Mean monthly pressure, 29.84—maximum, 30.42—minimum, 29.34—range, 1.08 inches.

Mean monthly temperature, 49°.3—maximum, 65°—minimum, 34°—range, 31°.

Greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours, .32 of an inch, which was on the 10th.

Greatest variation of temperature in 24 hours, 29°, which was on the 7th.

Spaces described by the curve formed from the mean daily pressure, 3.15 inches; number of changes, 9.

Real spaces described by the barometrical surface, .4 inches; number of changes, 11.

Monthly quantity of water evaporated 1.777 inches.

Monthly fall of rain, &c. 2.190 inches—rainy days, 24—foggy, 0—snowy, 0—hail, 3.

Wind.

N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Variable.	Calm.
0	1	0	1	2	9	1	7	3	0

Brisk winds, 1—boisterous ones, 0.

Clouds.

Cirrus.	Camulus.	Stratus.	Cirro-Cumulus.	Cirro-Stratus.	Cumulo-Stratus.	Nimbus.
2	15	0	11	0	2	1

The mean state of the barometrical pressure has been considerably lower than that of the preceding month; in consequence, much rain fell. On the 2d, early in the morning, the thermometer indicated 2° above freezing; and, in exposed situations, ice was observed on the ground: this state was of short duration, for in four days there was an increase of 31°, being the range of temperature for the month. Hail-storms occurred on the 11th, 12th, and 13th; and lightning and thunder on the 26th and 27th. Wind variable to the 26th, when it blew steadily from the north-east to the end.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN JUNE;

Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.

WE deeply lament that we have occasion to state, that the disaffection which has been created by the false policy of passing severe laws, and suspending the ancient bulwarks of civil liberty, has, within the current month, been made use of as a further pretence for persevering in the same erroneous measures. It is still strongly contended by certain deluded state-physicians, that to reiterate the causes of a disease will in due time effect its cure—a position in which we agree—but, in our view, the cure by such means will only be effected by destroying the *constitution* of the patient!—Instead, therefore, of removing the causes of disaffection, and applying palliatives in the spirit of benevolence as certain means of alleviating the sufferings of the people, the ministers of the Regent are obstinately persisting in the same courses of measures which have created all the differences between 1791 and 2, and 1816 and 17. We have, therefore, been fated, in the present month, to see new reports of secret committees on the state of the country, who, in spite of the implied in-

efficiency of their measures, and the tendency which those measures evidently have had of aggravating the disorders of the country, persist in recommending the further suspension of those laws which attach an Englishman to his country, and have heretofore been the chief theme of national glory. Accordingly, on the 12th, Lord Liverpool laid before the House of Peers a new report, descriptive of alleged new confederacies in the manufacturing districts, for effecting a parliamentary reform. On the 13th, a Bill for continuing the odious Suspension Act was read a first time, and on the 16th a second time, the division being 190 to 50, after being eloquently opposed by the DUKE of BEDFORD, by Lords GREY and ERSKINE; it finally passed in the Lords by a triumphant majority. In the Commons it was encountered by arguments equally powerful, urged with great eloquence by Messrs. PONSONBY, BROUGHAM, Lord MILTON, Sir F. BURDETT, Lord COCHRANE, Mr. BRANDE, and others; but carried by immense ministerial majorities.

[July 1,

Court of King's Bench; Thursday, June 5.
The KING v. THOMAS JONATHAN WOOLLER.

This was an information filed by the attorney-general against the defendant for printing and publishing a libel: the plea was, not guilty. The pleadings were stated by Mr. Shepherd.

The *Attorney-General* said, that the libel charged in the information was contained in a periodical paper, of which the defendant was the author and the printer, called *The Black Dwarf*. The number comprising the libel was dated the 2d of April. The information contained two counts: the first for a libel upon the ministers employed by the king in the administration of the government, as by law established; and the second for a libel upon two distinguished individuals, members of that administration. Among other great blessings enjoyed by the people of England was the freedom of the press: but, like other liberties, it was liable to degenerate into licentiousness, by overstepping the metes and bounds to which it ought to be confined, and the laws by which it ought to be regulated. What were exactly those metes and bounds was another question, upon which some difficulty might be felt; but there could be no difficulty in declaring that the libel in question disregarded all limits, and ran counter to the soundest principles of the law established upon this subject. He was willing to admit, that a public writer might fairly, freely, strongly, and he would add, even boldly, discuss the measures of ministers: but, to impute to them base, wicked, and corrupt motives, in their endeavours to destroy the laws and constitution of the country, was to go far beyond any bounds that ought to be allowed to such discussions: to assert, that for the sake of gain, of filling their pockets out of those of the people, they had involved the country in ruin and the people in misery, was not to be endured in any state making pretensions to the slightest regard for peace and social order. He appealed to the good sense of the jury if the whole were not a gross, scandalous, malignant, and seditious libel, calculated to bring the administration of the government into contempt and hatred, and to stir up the people to disorder and rebellion? He entered generally into the system of policy pursued by Great Britain during the last twenty-five years; and into the plans adopted by Bonaparte to ruin this country, by the subjugation of others, upon whom she depended for her commerce and riches; noticing, as he proceeded, the attempts of Bonaparte upon Germany, Russia, and Spain. He insisted that the crisis which the defendant alleged ministers intended to provoke, was a rebellion, which the defendant actually designed to excite; and he boldly asserted, that, unless productions like the

present were checked by the strong hand of the law, that crisis might not long hence arrive.

The libels were then read by Mr. Law.

"We start from the contrast of what we were with what we are, with as much astonishment as if we could not have anticipated the change. But those who will not attend to their own affairs, must take from experience the lesson, that others will invariably deceive them, or betray them. Our ministers have done both. The nation has to reproach them with the most infamous duplicity, the most dreadful treachery. They promised us that they would fight *our battles*, and they have fought *their own*. They talked of patriotism, when they meant *plunder*; and told us we were fighting the battles of *regular government* abroad, when they have been reduced to the necessity even in the boasted success of our arms, to destroy that constitution themselves, which they pretended they called upon us to *pay*, and *combat to defend*. The constitution which France could not assail, nor ever wished to injure, has perished at St. Stephen's; perished ignobly, and *without a struggle*, among the *representatives of the people*, the *guardians of the public purse*. Have our ministers any farther object to achieve? or will they be satisfied with the violation of our most important laws? Will they be satisfied with our toil as slaves, or must we *bleed* to appease their hatred of the cause of freedom and reform? If we must, we have only to request of them, in the language of Ajax, to destroy us in the open light of heaven, breathing our appeal to the god of freedom against the agents of slavery and degradation.

"We embarked in the *last war* to conquer France, and we have conquered *ourselves*: our ministers have scarcely breathed from the contest against freedom abroad, and they are already in full armed mail against liberty at home. They would destroy the very name; but it is immortal. It starts fresh from the scythe of persecution. The blood of one martyred patriot is the dew that waters the soil from whence shall spring a thousand and ten thousand heroes. The ministers might as well attempt to veil the sun by act of Parliament, as to destroy public sentiment by legislative restrictions. These are attempts that destroy themselves, and that provoke the crisis which might have been avoided. The delusions practised by the ministers are now seen through, and despised or hated. It was not to subdue France, but to subjugate England to *their yoke*, that they have *taxed*, and *lied*, and urged us on to fight those who were not our enemies. We have been impoverishing our strength against the French, that we might at last be an easy prey to our junto of rough riders and political jockies. They have pushed

pushed us on to dangers, while they gained something by every step we took; and now, when a nation of paupers supplicate for food, they are threatened with imprisonment and even death. Every man that falls a victim to this state of things, is virtually murdered; and although the laws of man may not be able to reach or punish the murderers, heaven's all-seeing eye will mark them, and demand a signal retribution from the guilty head.

"What phantom have we been pursuing throughout the lamentable history of the present reign? What infatuation has led free men and Englishmen on to the commission of such dreadful outrages? What fiend could have instigated a wish in Britain to become the despotic masters of America: to plant there the tree of tyranny which we fondly flattered ourselves we had destroyed at home? The nation never completely recovered from the effect of that wanton crusade upon the principles of freedom. We had wandered from the leading star of happiness, and have never been able to recover our way, until at last we fell into the labyrinth of guilt and folly, which led us to oppose the least advance to happiness in any quarter of the globe, and proclaim ourselves the general champions of legitimate despotism throughout the wondering world. Folly led to folly, and crime brought on crime. All the evils that were attendant upon the French revolution are fairly attributable to the mean jealousy of the English ministers. Our apparent success has been purchased at the expense of all we have. We are like the German baron, who laid out all his property in the purchase of arms to defend it. Like us, at last, he found he had nothing to defend. And yet our ministers dare talk of the glory we have acquired. Sad specimens, indeed, of glory, and dearly purchased is the empty boast! Is it then glorious to have restored the most oppressive systems of political degradation, and the most infamous control of religious opinions? Is it glorious to England, that Lord Castlereagh, and his ferocious friends on the continent, should have restored the pope? Is it glorious for England, that the wretched Ferdinand should remount the throne of Spain, under the protection of Lord Castlereagh, over the mangled bodies of those mistaken men who fought for his title, who bled for his defence, and who escaped a thousand deaths from his enemies, to perish like felons by his orders? Is this glory worthy of Englishmen to achieve, or Englishmen to boast of? No, no; leave the authors of such glorious deeds to groan and sweat under their load of honours. Let those who have usurped the name of Englishmen, and identified themselves with these praiseworthy consequences, take all the glory to themselves: and, since we are not likely to appreciate the full value of such

services, they had better hasten to the regions which their influence has so much blessed. Perhaps Ferdinand will treat them as he has treated his best friends, and spare them the account to which their country must call them if they provoke the crisis to which their cupidity and folly seem to wish to hasten us.

"All hopes, however, of awakening any commiseration for the people in the bosoms of the present ministry are absurd. They are the decided authors of our calamities; and they will not believe, that a nation so deeply injured as England has been, can ever pardon them the guilt of their misconduct. They feel they do not deserve the forgiveness of the country; and would now coerce us into silence, because they tremble at our complaints. Nothing operates so forcibly upon the nerves of the murderer as the fancied spectre of his victim: the wounds he has inflicted are ever bleeding in his eyes; the cold mangled form impedes his every step; and he cannot cease to apprehend, although the lifeless corse is incapable of vengeance. Every eye that is bent on his scowling forehead seems to question him of his guilt, and every accent in his ears sounds like the denunciation of his crime. It is thus with the ministers and the constitution. It lies mangled beneath their feet. Their rashness has aimed at it a mortal blow; and they look fearfully round to see if any are interested in its fate. Every eye that dares to look at them, seems to them the eye of an avenger. They know how dear the victim of their fury was to every Englishman, and they would fain hope that not an English spirit survived to mourn its fate, or to rise in vengeance upon their misdeeds. They would call themselves the government, and make their will the general law; but they dare not. They must strike yet again at our vital interests before they can accomplish this. They must make us fools as well as paupers, before we can consent to breathe entirely at their mercy."

"Mr. Canning has thus been living all his days upon the life-blood of the constitution; and with his own exertions, and the indefatigable exertions of his meritorious companions at this figurative feast of blood, the life-spring of the constitution, is almost drained: yet the appetite of Mr. Canning is not half-satiated; he would drink it to the last dregs, and sit with hungry looks upon the exhausted treasures of his country. The appetite of our statesmen for plunder seems to be increasing as the finances of the state diminish. The retrenchment to which they have been compelled to resort has consisted only in the unjust dismissal of the poor and meritorious servants of the state, that the salaries of their useless superiors might be increased, and such men as Castlereagh

thereagh bribe such men as Canning to associate in a league for the oppression of their country. Such is the unblushing impudence of Canning's brazen features, that he dares to sit as a legislator in an assembly from which he ought to be dismissed with execration. What comparison can be made, in point of actual guilt, between the miserable being who commits a petty theft under the influence of distress, and the statesman who takes advantage of a sacred trust to betray the confidence of a nation, and prey, like a vulture, on the life-blood of the empire? When the gibbet is prepared for the one, the scaffold should be ready for the other: the sacred name of justice should not be profaned by the punishment of the one, while it is mocked by the escape of the other. A country that would prosper should always remember that the vices of high life, which occasion the distresses of the lower orders, ought to be visited in their origin, and not in their effects. A wretch who is driven to violence to obtain food, may be pitied and pardoned without any particular extension of charity; but the *villain of choice* is deserving of condemnation without pity, and death without remorse."

The defendant then commenced his address to the jury.—He said, that, if he had deserved any of the epithets applied to him by the Attorney-general, he should not have been so indifferent to them; but, notwithstanding all this unmerited obloquy, and notwithstanding the high authorities quoted upon the law of the question, he should still insist, that in the production before the court, he had only exercised the freedom which every public writer enjoyed when discussing the conduct and character of public men. He was not disposed to retract a syllable of what he had written; and he was not ashamed of avowing, that he still firmly adhered to the sentiments he had expressed. The disgraceful law of libel, and its still more infamous construction, had been brought to bear against him with peculiar force; and the modern practice had been widely different from that of the good old times to which the Attorney-general had referred, when *ex-officio* informations were unknown, and when an Attorney-general was obliged to submit his charge to a grand jury, and could not at a moment's notice drag a man from his business to a dungeon, and reduce him to the lowest state of distress and helplessness. The modern practice had, however, authorized all this; but he would not scruple to assert, that it was both illegal and unconstitutional. The Attorney-general had travelled beyond his instructions when he pronounced such a laboured panegyric upon all ministers since 1793; his business was only as the servant of "the powers that be" to vindicate them; but this excess of liberality on his part had

shown what was not of little importance to the result of this case, that the libel was not merely directed against the king's present government, but was a general essay upon events past, present, and to come; objecting alike to the conduct of those who had been, as well as of those who were now in office. He (the defendant) had not stood forward as a private slanderer; he had nobler game, a higher object; he had employed his pen to show that war in 1793 was waged not against the enemies of social order and good government, but against the principles of the French revolution. This war the Attorney-general had loftily extolled, but what did he at last arrive at?—a lamentation that England was sharing the distresses of her neighbours: and what was the conclusion, but that the miseries, the degradation, we were suffering, were the consequences of the measures he had so lauded, which were, according to his account, pursued, but how fatally, for far different purposes.

The Attorney-general availed himself of his right to reply.

Mr. Justice Abbot summed up to the jury; leaving it to them to decide whether the productions were or were not libels, expressing his opinion very decidedly in the affirmative.

After the jury had turned round and consulted for a few minutes, one of them asked his lordship,—supposing they considered the facts stated to be true, whether they were still by law bound to find the publication a libel—whether facts were libels?

Mr. Justice Abbot answered, that the truth of the fact did not justify the libel: and read to them the opinion of Lord Raymond upon the question.

The jury retired for two hours and a half, and then returned to the court, the foreman standing with three of his fellows at the door of the judges' room; the other jurymen were behind them.

The clerk then put the question in the usual form,—and the foreman answered, we find him guilty; but three of the jury wish to state special grounds.

Mr. Justice Abbot.—Your verdict must be a general verdict of guilty or not guilty. Do I understand you to say, that you find the defendant guilty?

The foreman bowed, and we believe added, "Yes."

Mr. Justice Abbot.—Is the verdict of guilty the verdict of all the gentlemen of the jury?—The foreman again bowed.

After the jury impanelled for the trial of the second information had retired,—Mr. Chitty said, that he hoped it would not be considered as an impertinent intrusion, if he mentioned to his lordship that three of the jurymen stated that they had not brought in their verdict, guilty.

Mr. Justice Abbot.—When I put the question,

question, the foreman answered in the affirmative that it was the verdict of the whole jury.

Mr. Chitty.—Three of the jury understood that they were to go back and reconsider, as your lordship could only receive a general verdict. I presume, that the crown only wishes to obtain a verdict by the unanimous voice of the jury.

Mr. Justice Abbot.—I take it for granted, that the crown only wishes to obtain a verdict by legal means—by the unanimous voice of the jury. There was no need for that observation. The verdict is recorded here.

Mr. Wooller.—Their error is not to prejudice my case.

Mr. Justice Abbot.—In the proper place you may apply. I have no wish to get a verdict which is not the verdict of the whole; but it seems to me that here I cannot listen to you: the jury have retired, and some are probably gone home.

The question has since been argued twice in the King's Bench, and the Court ordered a NEW TRIAL!

THE KING v. T. J. WOOLLER.

This was a second information against the defendant, for printing and publishing a libel in the *Black Dwarf*, No. 3, of February the 12th: it was charged on the record to be a scandalous, malicious, and seditious libel, of and concerning the right of petition, of and concerning King John, Charles I. James II. William III. &c.

The *Attorney-general* stated the nature of the libel: he admitted that it was ludicrous in its form; but it was, perhaps, the more injurious and dangerous on that account.

The defendant, as in the former case, admitted the facts of authorship, printing, and publishing.

The libel was then read, in the following terms:—

"RIGHT OF PETITION.

"The people of this country have heard a great deal about the *right of petition*; and, notwithstanding a thousand proofs of its inefficacy, they seem as fond of it as ever. But some tub must be thrown out to the whale. There must be found some way or other to dissipate the well-grounded discontent that so universally prevails; and, like a break-water, the *right of petitioning* is thrust forward to stop the current of popular dissatisfaction. All this is very well: but what purpose will it answer? Like all other delusions, it will be found out at last, and then good-bye to petitioning. In the literal acceptance of the term, nothing is, or can be, so ridiculous. The *right of petitioning*! Bravo! John Bull, bravo! You have the *right of petitioning*, have you? And your ancestors obtained it for you, did they? And Hampden bled for the right of petitioning,

did he? And Sydney was beheaded, and Russell, for the *right of petitioning*. And your ancestors sent Charles to the block, and drove James to the —, for the right of petitioning, did they? And you possess the *right*, Johnny, do you? And are charged sixty millions a-year for it, are you? Well, you may call it one of your *dearest rights*, for you have paid dear enough for it, in all conscience. But you are a good sort of a fellow; and, being no judge of the value of diamonds, it is the same to you whether you have glass or French paste. It must glisten a little to please your imagination; and you are pleased as the poor Indian, who gives his gold or his treasure for a bauble. But the savage is the better off of the two; for, though he gets but a bauble, it is *something* at least: but you, Johnny, have got nothing for your liberty, but have had your pocket picked into the bargain.

"But you have the *right of petitioning*, you say. Yes, you have, indeed; and you petition away with a vengeance. You see those whom you petition have a voracious appetite for such kind of food. They swallow them as fast as the serpent of Moses swallowed all the other serpents. Only you have fed them a little too fast, and, having to pick out of so many, they are now become a little nice. They want *respectful* petitions. They would have the politest epithets bestowed upon them; and if you will flatter their vanity, and rely upon their wisdom, faith, you may use your *right of petitioning* as frequently as you please. You will assist trade by it. Lawyers will find parchment dearer, and the tailors will get it cheaper to make measures with.

"But, in reality, master Bull, you estimate all this boasted right a little too highly. Are you not aware that you only have it in common with the *free burgesses* of the Mogul, and the independent slaves of the Dey of Algiers? They say they are very sorry, too; and that your petition ought to lie on the table for consideration, and that a *proper* time ought to be taken for such consideration. But then they, poor souls! are so busied for your good, throughout the session, that the proper time never comes, and your grievances are never redressed. It is sometimes hinted that they are only temporary, and will cure themselves; and there is no doubt of that: only be patient for *half a century*, and, if the grievances do not die away, why *you will*, and that is the same thing. Now you see that, while you possess the *right of petitioning*, and they possess the *right of neglecting* your petitions, it is just the same thing as if you had no right at all.

"This is the *best* side of the question. This is the view of the case when your petitions are deemed to be *fit* to be received: for you see that your *right of petitioning*

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is confined to a peculiar mode of expression. If your pockets are picked, you must not pray the House of Commons to hang a minister—you must civilly ask them to be so kind as not to let him do it again. If your valuable Constitution is injured, or totally destroyed, you must only ask for its renovation in the most mild and gentlemanly terms. The House must not be *insulted*! Oh, no! the House must not be insulted. Although every body knows that the House of Commons, collectively taken, speaks neither the voice of the people, nor attends to the wishes of the people; although every body knows that a majority of that House are ——— what it would not be prudent to say; although the experience of ages has proved it the ready servant of the existing minister; and that, therefore, it is neither rationally nor constitutionally the representative of the public: yet all this is to be veiled in silence. We may petition the House for reform, if in the same breath we will admit that it wants no reform; we may intreat it to restore us the blessings of our Constitution, and give us back our rights, if we will confess that our rights have not been infringed upon, and that the blessings of the Constitution have never been impaired. Such is now the state of the *right* of petition. We must suppress the remonstrance of truth, and the firm tone of justice, and then our complaints may be heard—and despised.

“The terms imply this—the right of petition is only the privilege of slaves: freemen would blush to hear it boasted of, in its modern acceptance.

“But were our ancestors fools then, and slaves? No, neither. They were men, but not scholars. They approached their monarchs with petitions, it is true; but then they carried arms in their hands to support them. They did not *mean* to petition, when they employed a term which custom had familiarly applied to addresses to the throne. The first complaint was a petition, in its modern signification; the second, was the determination to enforce it. Would *petitioning* have ever obtained the Constitution? how then can petitioning be expected to preserve it. Was John *petitioned* to sign Magna Charta?—was Charles *petitioned* to lay down his head upon the block?—was James *petitioned* to abdicate his throne?—or was William *petitioned* to accept the Bill of Rights? No, no! the *right of petitioning* with our ancestors meant the right of laying their grievances before the *highest authority*, and demanding, or *enforcing*, an attention to their wrongs. With them, then, you see that the right of petitioning meant the power of obtaining redress. With you it means nothing—but that you may assemble in your parishes, when you can get leave of the rector and churchwardens; in

your towns, if the mayor chooses to call a meeting; in a tavern, if you choose to be taunted with the rebuke, that you are not *all the inhabitants* of the town; in the fields, if you wish to be called a *mob*, and to be surrounded with soldiers; and, when you have met, you may state your opinions, and make speeches, and call yourselves free men, and say you are taxed by those whom you never elected; and yet you are all free men, all free-born Englishmen, every one of you; and that you will claim your rights, you will! that you will! You may buy as many skins of parchment as you please—you may indeed; and write your petition out fair, and get all your neighbours to sign it; and then you can take it to a member of Parliament, and ask him to present it, which many of them will do for you. But then some will tell you that you are a parcel of fools, or rogues; that they know better than you, and that they will take care to prevent the possibility of your obtaining your wishes. Now, is not this a blessed right, master Bull? and ought you not to be very grateful for it, and very proud of it?

“But this is all tolerably fair yet. The House of Commons is attention itself, compared to another quarter, to which you are also *privileged* to carry your petitions. I beg your pardon—no, you are only privileged to *send* them there. Now, your ancestors, master Bull, never thought much about petitioning the House of Commons. That is a modern invention. They did not understand any thing about petitioning their *immediate servants*. They sent such men there as would do their duty properly; and, when the people were aggrieved, they set their servants to *petition the Crown*, and to give it a broad hint about the necessity of redressing the matters complained of. But when one got as careless of the interests of the people as the other, it became necessary that the people should go to the Crown with their own complaints. But mark what a dextrous plea was invented to save the Crown any trouble in this matter. The Crown had never been *accustomed* to receive petitions *from* the people, and therefore would not receive them, except from one or two *favoured bodies*, who it was expected would give the Crown no great trouble that way.

“Thus, you see that your right of petitioning the Crown is merged in the right of sending a deputation to the office of the secretary of state for the home department; and, as the Crown *never returns any answer* to those that are sent there, you may believe, *if you will*, that the King ever takes the trouble to read them, or that his ministers ever pay any attention to them. I say, you *may* believe this; I do not mean to tell you they do not. But it is the same to you whether they do, or whether they do not; for you have never been

been the better for either the trouble of the one or the attention of the other."

Mr. Wooller, in his defence, stated, that when he wrote the above production he had not the slightest expectation that it would be made a source of serious inquiry in a court of justice: he did not imagine that the ministerial jealousy of the freedom of the press would be quite so contemptible as to notice it: it was meant merely as a joke, and must be considered as the farce to the tragedy of the last information.

The Attorney General replied; after which Mr. Justice Abbot summed up, going minutely over nearly every paragraph of the publication, and declaring it as his decided opinion that it was libellous: that, however, was a question, the decision of which by law rested with the jury only.

The jury retired for an hour, and then returned to the box, from whence the foreman delivered the verdict of NOT GUILTY!

AMERICA.

A band of heroes of the French revolution, and of liberty, among whom are the illustrious names of Lakanal, Clausel, Desnouettes, l'Allemand, &c. have obtained a liberal grant of two millions

of acres of land, on the finest part of the Mississippi, from the American government, on condition of introducing the culture of the *Vine* and the *Olive*. This tract seems, therefore, to afford a rallying point to all the friends of liberty who are fleeing from Europe, to worship that divinity in the Canaan of the human race—the fertile regions of America.

In the calamitous condition of Europe, it is cheering to learn that a General Congress has assembled at BUENOS AYRES, for the purpose of consolidating a free government in the southern provinces of South America. The armies of the beloved Ferdinand seem to be every where overthrown in Chili and the frontiers of Peru, by the activity of Generals Belgrano, San Martin, O'Brien, Artigas, and Rondeau.

The patriots of Pernambuco appeared by the last accounts to maintain their footing, though the Portuguese government and some of its worthy allies appear to be in full activity to oppose the peaceable organization of a free Republic in that commanding province.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON;

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

MAY 29.—At a Court of Common Council, a petition was agreed to against the continuance of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus.

30.—At a Common Hall a similar series of resolutions was passed unanimously.

June 2.—Mr. Manners Sutton was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons, in lieu of Mr. Abbot, in opposition to Mr. C. W. Wynne.

Same day.—Harvey Christian Combe, esq. resigned the representation of the city of London in Parliament; and in a few days the Lord Mayor (Wood,) was elected in his stead.

7.—Intelligence received of the discovery of a conspiracy at Lisbon to overthrow the Portuguese government.

12.—Riots in Derbyshire, Yorkshire, and Nottinghamshire, excited by a spy sent purposely from London, who then gave such information against his confederates that they were apprehended under the Suspension Bill.

16.—Mr. J. Watson, one of the committee which arranged the meetings in Spa-fields in December, was acquitted at Westminster—after undergoing a long imprisonment in the Tower, and suffering a seven days' trial on an indictment for high treason. On this trial Mr. Wetherall and Mr. Serjeant Copley greatly distinguished themselves, not only by their able exposure of constructive treasons, but by their acute cross-examination of a confederate, who had turned informer.

17.—Thistlewood, Preston, and Hooper, three of the same committee, indicted with Watson, were put to the Bar of the Court of King's Bench, and acquitted without evidence.

Same day.—Mr. W. HONE was obliged to plead *not guilty* to three informations, *ex officio*; but, as he objected to the legality of that process, and had been unable to obtain copies, he protested against the proceedings as "illegal, unconstitutional, arbitrary, and unjust."

18.—THE STRAND BRIDGE was this day opened by royal procession. We call it by its appropriate name of the Strand Bridge, because all other bridges in England are called after the names of their respective localities; and a free people ought to resist every attempt to render their useful structures subservient to political sycophancy.

20.—The budget brought forward in the House of Commons, when (independently of the income and charges on the Consolidated Fund) it appeared that the estimated expences are twenty-two millions, to meet which the ways and means were ten millions, and of these five were temporary; a loan, in time of peace, by

twelve millions of Exchequer Bills, was therefore agreed upon.

24. — It appeared, by questions of Messrs. Tierney, Ponsonby, and Baring, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his speech on the budget, had practised a deception, by pretending that eleven millions of Exchequer Bills had been provided for by his financial projects; whereas it proved that they had merely been exchanged for new bills; and thus the existing unfunded debt of fifty-two millions will now be swelled to sixty-four millions.

At a meeting of the county of Middlesex, at which the Duke of Bedford, Lord Holland, Sir F. Burdett, and Sir P. Francis, were energetic speakers, a petition was agreed to against the abominable suspension of the Habeas Corpus.

Spur-street, Leicester-square, has been laid during the month with the newly-invented cast-iron pavement, instead of stones. The experiment in Blackfriars'-road has completely succeeded.

A numerous meeting lately took place at Freemasons' hall, to petition Parliament to abolish the use of climbing-boys in sweeping chimneys—the Duke of Sussex presided, and a petition was agreed to: the subject is now before the legislature.

MARRIED.

C. G. Roberts, esq. R.N. to Charlotte, daughter of Mr. Justice Dallas.

Harry Scrivenor, jun. esq. of Clapham-common, to Miss Maria Cotton, of Kenilworth.

Mr. John Marlett Boddy, to Miss Jane Maria Dawes, both of Rotherhithe.

In Bruton-street, Edmund Phelps, esq. to the Countess of Antrim.

The Rev. J. B. Burnett, of Pinner, to Miss Charlotte Haydon, of Guildford.

The Marquis de Nadaublie, to Miss Mitchell, of Charles-street, Berkeley-sq.

Thomas Harding, esq. of James-street, Buckingham-gate, to Miss Frances Drewitt, of Vale View-house, Colerne.

Wm. Turner, esq. of New-street, Baker-street, to Miss Mary Anne Lockett, of Wilson-street, Finsbury-square.

Capt H. W. Gordon, R.A. to Miss Eliz. Enderby, of Blackheath.

The Rev. Edward Owen, A.M. to Miss Cath. Sutton, of Highgate.

Lieut. T. Wing, R.N. to Mrs. Wilson, widow of G. Wilson, esq. of the E. I. Co.'s service.

John Thelwall, esq. of Lincoln's-inn Fields, to Miss H. C. Boyle.

F. Whitmarsh, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Caroline Winston, daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Scott.

The Rev. James Peto, LL.D. to Miss Mary Neville Fielder, of Dover-place, Surrey.

Brigade-Major Rice Jones, to Miss Jane Jones, of Aldgate.

At St. George's-church, A. J. Champion de Crespigny, esq. to Miss Caroline Smyth, of Hill-hall, Essex.

Mr. S. Taite, of Bermondsey, to Miss Mary Benson Snee, of Newington.

At St. George's-church, Capt. R. H. Sneyd, Bengal cavalry, to Miss Jane Dunbar.

Mr. Rand, solicitor, to Miss Kellick, both of Guildford.

The Hon. Chas. Lowther, to Lady Eleanor Sherard.

The Rev. H. H. Arnold, of Park-street, Grosvenor-square, to Miss Ann Stafford, of Hemingford, Huntingdonshire.

Arthur Pott, jun. esq. of Albion-place, to Miss Eliz. Gilpin, of New-street, Spring-gardens.

Mr. Charles Mote, of Walton-upon-Thames, to Miss Jane Abel, of Rugby.

Mr. Castle, of Cornhill, to Miss R. Golding, of Ditton-court.

Robert Henry Peart, esq. of Great Cornam-street, to Miss S. Castle, of the Oaklands.

DIED.

At Brompton, Wm. Parnell Gardner, esq. late of Mincing-lane.

At Barnes, Lady Lighton, widow of Sir Tho. L. bart. of Dublin.

At Wandsworth, 59, Mrs. Antonia M'Andrew.

At Newington-green, Miss Wyatt.

At Hackney, Mrs. Rutt, of Fenchurch-street.

On Highbury-terrace, 48, Wm. Hodgson, esq. of Upper Thames-street.

In the Strand, Mrs. Wingrave, wife of Mr. Francis W. bookseiler, deservedly regretted.

At Enfield, 74, Wm. Saunders, M.D. late of Russell-square, author of valuable works on the Diseases of the Liver, on Mineral Waters, &c.; many years an eminent and successful physician in the metropolis, and a distinguished member of its medical and scientific institutions.

In Upper Scymour-street, Eliza, wife of Tho. Hart Davies, esq. of Madras.

In Holland-street, 44, Mr. Henry Winstanley, formerly an eminent silk-merchant of Cheapside.

In Grove-street, Hackney, 41, John Gibson, esq.

In Basinghall-street, 61, Mrs. Woolfe.

In Grosvenor-place, Chas. Wm. Pochin, esq. of Barkby-hall, Leicestershire, formerly M.P. for that county.

In Crosby-row, Walworth, 73, Mr. Nathaniel Tanner, formerly of Lombard-street, banker.

At South Lambeth, 84, Wm. Parker, esq. many years an eminent glass manufacturer, to whose skill this country is much indebted for its superiority in that branch

branch of trade. He was many years since the contriver of those burning mirrors, whose effects are recommended in our books of science.

In Nottingham-place, 61, *William Nassau, esq.*

At Woolwich, *Gen. Lloyd*, commandant of the Horse Artillery, and governor of the Arsenal; a man whose prejudices had opposed themselves to many desirable improvements.

In Golden-square, 30, *Deborah*, wife of *Edw. Cary Grojan, esq.*

In Church-street, Stoke Newington, 46, *Mrs. Rebecca Mocatta.*

At Hampstead, 79, *Mrs. Grant*, widow of the Rev. Charles G. the friend of *Hugh Boyd*, the political writer.

At Highgate, 70, *Robt. Forster, esq.* late master of the Court of King's Bench, and of the Benchers of the Society of the Inner Temple.

In York-place, Baker-street, 73, *Wm. Lewis, esq.* formerly of the civil service of the E. I. Co. and member of council at Bombay.

In London, *Jas. Coles, esq.* of Parrocks Lodge, Somersetshire.

In Osborn-street, Whitechapel, *Joseph Coepe, esq.*

In Salisbury-square, 39, *Mrs. Mary Bardin*, the amiable wife of Mr. B. globe-maker.

In Arundel-street, *Mr. Michael Cogar*, of Cork, deservedly respected.

In Fleet-street, 78, *John Arden, esq.*

In Oxford-street, 65, *Mrs. Ann Austwick*, of Reading.

At Brompton, 71, *John Adams, esq.* formerly member for Carmarthen.

At Lambeth, *Chas. Godby, esq.* late of the General Post-Office.

At the Charter-house, *Biddy Maria*, wife of Dr. Stone.

At Bath, *Mr. Jer. James*, many years a respectable stationer of Leadenhall-street. Among other charitable bequests he has left a legacy of 50*l.* to the fund for the Relief of poor Clergymen and their Widows and Children, in Essex, &c.; and the like sum of 50*l.* to the fund for the Relief of

the Widows and Orphans of Schoolmaster within that county.

In Great Marlborough-street, 60, *Mrs. Chalon.*

In Stratton-street, 55, *Lewis Montolieu, esq.* formerly a candidate for the borough of Leicester.

At Peckham, 53, *Mr. Arch. Thomson*, of Church-street, Blackfriars-road, an eminent civil-engineer.

At Gumley-house, Isleworth, *Mr. Benjamin Angell*, a man whose great benevolence, joined to a most intelligent mind, and the most pleasing frankness of manners, endeared him to every one who had an opportunity of knowing his worth. He was of the Society of Friends—a large assemblage of whom, with a numerous concourse of other persons, attended him to his grave, to pay the last tribute of respect to a man so justly beloved.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. T. SKIPWORTH, to be domestic chaplain to the Duke of St. Alban's.

Rev. HENRY CRIPPS, to the living of Preston, Gloucestershire.

Rev. G. TREVELYAN, M.A. to the archdeaconry of Taunton.

Rev. JOSIAH THOMAS, M.A. has been appointed archdeacon of Bath.

The Hon. and Rev. Mr. LEGGE has been appointed a prebend of Winchester Cathedral.

Rev. C. GRIFFITH to the vicarage of St. Michael, Southampton.

Rev. W. ROLES, M.A. to the living of Raunds, Northamptonshire.

Rev. JOHN MITCHELL, clerk, to the vicarage of Kingsclere.

Rev. W. MOLESWORTH, M.A. to the rectory of St. Erven, Cornwall.

Rev. C. R. ASHFIELD is elected Master of the Grammar School at Aylesbury.

Rev. WM. SQUIRE MIREHOUSE, to the vicarage of Sandhurst, near Gloucester.

Rev. J. PRICE, M.A. to the rectory of Munden Magua, Hertfordshire.

Rev. J. TOWNLEY, M.A. to the rectory of Gaywood, Norfolk.

BIOGRAPHIANA:

Or, Memoirs of celebrated Men, recently Dead; with Additions and Corrections.

CARDINAL MAURY.

AT Rome, *Cardinal Maury*,—a man who played a considerable part in the great events of his time. In the early years of the French revolution, he was a member of the National Assembly, and distinguished himself by his fervid eloquence in opposition to the claims of liberty, and in support of the ancient regime in church and state. At this time he

was considered as the chief support of the cause of bigotry and despotism, and was lauded as such by Burke, and all that party throughout Europe. He was, however, successfully opposed by Mirabeau, Rabaut St. Etienne, Bailly, Talleyrand, Perigord, Condorcet, Fayette, and others; but he was so unpopular, that the mob would, on one occasion, have hanged him on a lamp-post, if he had not converted their tragedy into a farce, by asking them, "Whether

"Whether, after they had hung him there, they thought they should see any better."

As the conspiracy of the despots against liberty became more matured, and the energies of the friends of liberty were, in consequence, required to be more effective, Maury found Paris a dangerous residence, and he fled with the aunts of Louis to Rome, where he continued to reside. The despots being, however, everywhere defeated, the revolution assumed a milder character; and, under the liberal administration of Napoleon, Maury was induced to return to France, and lend his support to the imperial government. His eloquence was eminently displayed when the country was supposed to be in danger, after the Russian campaign in 1812; and, for his splendid speech on that occasion, he incurred the mortal enmity of the confederates and the Bourbons. In consequence, when Napoleon was betrayed at Fontainebleau in 1814, Maury found it necessary again to retreat from Paris to Rome, where he ended his days in April, of the present year, aged *seventy three*. He continued, during this last retreat, to experience the enmity of that party whom a lucky incident had rendered triumphant; but he had lived too long, and seen too much of the world, to suffer his tranquillity to be disturbed by any temporary success, which is not sustained by the common sense of mankind.

In his personal character he was parsimonious; and, therefore, although he lived in times when eminence was liable to great vicissitudes, yet he died the most wealthy of the Cardinals.

RICHARD LOVELL EDGEWORTH, ESQ.

On Friday the 13th of June, at Edgeworth's Town, in Ireland, aged 74, *Richard Lovell Edgeworth, esq.* author of many interesting works, well known in every part of the civilized world as a philanthropist and practical philosopher; and father of Miss Edgeworth, whose genius has augmented the literary reputation of the age. His gentleness, affection, and fear of giving trouble, continued till the last moment of his existence; and he was perfectly master of his mind till it quitted his body for ever. He died as easily and as happily as possible, his understanding being clear and bright, and his affections strong to the last. The day before he died, he said, "I leave this world with the soft sentiment of gratitude to my friends, and of submission to the God who made me." He was formerly a member of the Irish parliament, and distinguished himself by his warm attachment to the interests of Ireland, and by his opposition to the systematic corruptions and flagrant abuses of the administration of its government. His labours in perfecting several mechanical inventions, in reducing to a

science the construction of roads and wheel-carriages, and in spreading improvements, agricultural and social, through his neighbourhood, were incessant and crowned with success. He was also the author of many valuable papers in the transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, and other Dublin societies; and of many interesting papers spread through the series of the *Monthly Magazine*, from its earliest even to its last number; and he published at different times the following works:—*Rational Primer*; *Harry and Lacy*, part 1; *Explanations of Poetry*; *Readings on Poetry*; *Essays on Practical Education*, (by Mr. and Miss Edgeworth,) 2 vols.; *Professional Education*; *Essay on Bulls*, (by Mr. and Miss Edgeworth;) *Letter to Lord Charlemont on the Telegraph*; *Speeches in Parliament*; and an *Essay on the Construction of Roads and Carriages*. He was four times married, once to Miss Ellers, the mother of Miss Edgeworth; secondly, to Honorio Sneyd; thirdly, to her sister, Elizabeth Sneyd; and fourthly, to Miss Beaufort, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Beaufort, who survives him. He has left children by each of these ladies; and, as no man could be more devoted to his family, or more beloved by them, so the state of affliction in which his death has left them, can only be conceived by those who were intimately acquainted with the domestic happiness which resulted from his amiable character.—*Of this excellent man we hope to be able to add further particulars in our next.*

BENJAMIN TRAVERS, ESQ.

At Tunbridge-wells, 65, Benjamin Travers, esq. formerly a very distinguished merchant in London, and as eminent for his virtues and his patriotism, as for his eloquence and talents.

Few characters have been more strongly marked than those of this excellent man. Ardour of mind, combined with warmth of feeling, independence of thought which disdained to yield to authority, decision in forming resolutions, followed by equal promptitude in action, were his most prominent and conspicuous features; and these must have forced themselves on the observation of all who knew him.

But he possessed other qualities which, as is the case with most men, could be remarked only by his intimates and friends. Among these, one of the most striking was an insatiable thirst after knowledge, which the labours and anxieties of a busy commercial life were unable to extinguish, and which he indulged, for a few years before his decease, with an eagerness and interest by no means common at the period to which he had then advanced.

Being destined for business, he engaged in its concerns with that constitutional ardour which went with him into all that he

he did, as though he had been moving in the very sphere for which his nature was formed. But a sanguine mind which saw no obstacle to the completion of its wishes, and which viewed that as certain, which to minds of a cooler temperament would at best have appeared but probable; a hastiness of determination in cases that required slow and mature deliberation, and a precipitancy in executing what had once been determined upon, at length plunged him into difficulties, and finally brought on a train of misfortunes, such as will not unusually overtake men, whose mental constitution is characterized by the qualities for which his was so remarkably distinguished.

This reverse of fortune, however, he bore with firmness and fortitude, though at the same time touched with deep concern for those who had unhappily suffered with him. His character, indeed, had in it no small portion of sympathetic and benevolent feeling, which rendered him a pattern of conjugal and parental affection; and which, united with his natural ardour and enthusiasm, formed him to be the sincere and zealous friend. Of the justice of this remark there are living witnesses, who attribute the origin of their worldly prosperity and comfort to his unsolicited and disinterested exertions. Among the subjects which engaged his inquisitive mind, religion always occupied a primary place,—and on this subject he strictly and truly thought for himself; and his reflections led him to entertain the most reverential, and at the same time the most encouraging views of the Divine Being, which were highly consolatory to him in the time of affliction, and on which he reposed with a cheerful and steady confidence for this life and for the next.

ARTHUR CHARTERS MURPHY, ESQ.

In Lambeth-road, Arthur Charters Murphy, esq. This respected gentleman was a native of Ireland, but he had resided in England the greater part of his life. He long received the patronage of her Majesty, and for a number of years wrote her Birth-day Ode; which lost nothing by comparison with those on late occasions by the poet-laureate. The Queen took Mr. Murphy's only daughter under her patronage in a seminary of her endowment, for a limited number of young ladies of good family, whose parents had not been so fortunate as they merited. This seminary was under the direction of the celebrated Mrs. Pausey, in Great Newport-street, London; and, in the summer months, at Silsoe in Bedfordshire. The writer of this tribute to the memory of a man, whose friendship he enjoyed for more than thirty years, had once the grateful satisfaction of seeing the young ladies' performance just after the Queen

and Princesses had inspected it, in Great Newport-street. The pupils were dressed exactly alike, and resembled the Graces: a more lovely groupe, or more interesting exhibition, was never seen. Their needle-work was the furniture for a magnificent bed, and now in the Queen's Palace. Thus Miss Murphy became an accomplished woman; but here the royal patronage ended; though her father long hoped, in vain, to see his daughter placed for life in the establishment of one of the Princesses. However, he himself was appointed (for services that might have led him to expect some employ more adequate) provost-marshal of Senagambia, at the time the tyrannical Governor Wall was governor of that fort. Mr. Murphy, having then a large family, was allowed to appoint a deputy; and thus avoided being a witness to the enormities by his governor. It will be remembered that Wall was executed before Newgate for the murder of Benjamin Armstrong, a soldier under his command, twenty years after the commission of the crime.

When Senagambia was restored to the French, Mr. Murphy, together with other officers of that government, lost his appointment. After several years' application to the then ministers of the crown for employment adequate to that of provost-marshal, he was appointed receiver of certain taxes in the counties of York and Lincoln, an office of great fatigue and inadequate compensation. His daughter, assisted by her mother (who died a few years ago), retired from London to Doncaster in Yorkshire, and there kept a respectable seminary for the education of young ladies; and none were more capable of conducting such an establishment. The great fatigue of office affected Mr. Murphy's health; and, fortune still unfavourable, he returned to London lately, and, more through grief and disappointment than numbered years, he expired in his daughter's arms.

Mr. Murphy was a man of superior talents, but never found an opportunity of exercising them to any advantage to himself. Early in life he entered himself as a student in law in the Temple; but, though well qualified, he did not offer himself to the bar. He was a respectable poet, wrote several fugitive pieces, and some volumes; but the parsimony of publishers disgusted him many years since, and thus, as in numberless similar cases, cramped the rising genius. Mr. Murphy lost two amiable sons, both promising young men,—one of them a lieutenant of marines, the other a midshipman in the navy; a third, and youngest, only remains, now a major in the army, who served in Wellington's campaigns in Spain with a credit that insured his promotion at an early time of life.

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE commerce of the port of Newcastle is said to have considerably revived within the last few weeks.

The members of that excellent institution, the Schoolmasters' Association, in the north of England, lately held their annual meeting at Newcastle, when it was announced that Dr. Charles Hutton, a native of Newcastle, but late professor of mathematics at Woolwich, had vested 100*l.* with the Corporation of Newcastle, in order that a perpetual annual subscription of 5*l.* be paid in his name into the funds of the Association. The unanimous thanks of the members were voted to the liberal donor. Dr. Hutton has also made a similar appropriation in aid of the Royal Jubilee School.

Married.] Mr. William Hedley, of Newcastle, to Miss Carrick, of Capheaton.—Mr. Charles Hamilton, to Miss Charlton, both of Gateshead.—At Durham, Mr. Matthew Anbridge, to Miss Jane Dinsdale.—John Cook, esq. of Broom, to Mrs. Sampson, of London.—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. George Handy, to Miss Elizabeth Wiseman.—Mr. George Booth, to Miss Nelson.—At Sunderland, Mr. Joseph Oliver, to Miss Dorothy Haswell.—Mr. George Nayler, of Darlington, to Miss Elizabeth Taite, of Bermondsey, New Road, Southwark.—At Morpeth, Mr. Alexander Carlisle, of Paisley, to Miss Frances Hatkin, of Glanton.—Mr. George Hodgson, of Darlington, to Miss Charlotte Weddrington, of Newcastle.—Mr. William Gibb, to Miss Chandler, both of Alnwick.—At Chester-le-street, Mr. George Jopling, to Miss Mary Walker.—Mr. George Shaw, of Barnardcastle Moor, to Miss Littlefair.—Mr. George Davidson, of Kelham, to Miss Elizabeth Thompson, of Tweedmouth.—Mr. Samuel Harewood, of Langley-mills, to Miss Ann Robinson, of Stublick.—Mr. William Barkas, to Miss Ord, both of Lamesley.

Died.] At Newcastle, in High Friar-lane, Mr. Crook.—In Westgate-street, Mrs. Elizabeth Lowes.—Mrs. Carr.—34, Mrs. Margaret Sweet.—In Percy-street, Mrs. Jane Sutton.—In Fenkle-street, 78, Mrs. Sarah Lewes.

At Gateshead, 72, Mrs. Wood.—At the South-Shore, 28, Miss Eleanor Emmerson.

At Durham, in Milburngate, Mr. Francis Marshall.—62, Mrs. Sarah French.—Mrs. Greenwell.—86, Mrs. W. Wilkinson.

At North Shields, 56, Mr. Francis Day.—61, Mrs. Jane Henderson.—98, Mr. John Harrison.—30, Mr. James Thompson.—58, Miss A. Easterby.

At Barnard-castle, 82, Mr. John Fir-

bank.—Miss Margaret Crawford, deservedly respected.

At Tweedmouth, 82, Mr. Simon Fead.—77, Mrs. Sarah Garneck.

At Alnwick, Mr. George Barkas.

At Hexham, 54, Mr. Christopher Farrow.—47, Mr. James Hall.

At Monkwearmouth, 33, Mr. Thomas Wake.

At Middleton, Mr. Robert Oliver, deeply regretted.—At Alston, 62, Mr. Cuthbert Ramsay.

At Whittingham, 97, Mrs. Susan Nesbit.—At Blyth, 44, Mrs. Jane Crass.—Mrs. Dorothy Straughan.—At Blaydon, 77, Mrs. Margaret Campbell.—At Framlington, 64, the Rev. Anthony Headley, deservedly respected.—At Hilton, 66, Mr. Richard Bonsfield.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

In the parish of Orton, Westmoreland, the whole amount of the poor-rates was, till lately, only 27*l.* per annum: but, in the present year, owing to some families becoming rich, and to the diminished value of money, it is expected to exceed 540*l.*

Married.] Mr. Richard Backhouse, to Miss Elizabeth Brown.—Mr. John Robinson, to Miss Sarah Thompson, Mr. Joseph Pearson, to Miss Margaret Maxwell: all of Carlisle.—At Penrith, Mr. R. Louthian, to Miss Frances Sutton.—Mr. James Dennison, to Miss Ann Irwin.—Mr. Allison Head, of Cockermouth, to Miss Mary Tyson, of Denter-hill.—At Cockermouth, Mr. George Brown, to Miss Ann Senclair.—Mr. John Murray, to Miss Mary Miller.—At Wigton, Mr. John Foster, to Miss Jane Brown.—Mr. William Lowes, of Wigton, to Miss Rand, of Leigate.—At Appleby, Mr. R. Hudson, to Miss Fawel.—Mr. J. Atkinson, of Longmartin, to Miss M. Brunckil.—Mr. Thomas Raine, to Miss Jane Green, both of Appleby.—T. M. Machell, esq. of Aignsome, to Miss Postelthwaite, of Grange.—Mr. Isaac Wilson, of Kendal, to Miss Jane Law, of Penrith.

Died.] At Carlisle, in Abbey-street, 27, Miss Mary Armstrong.

At Wigton, Mrs. Sarah Heckby.—64, Mrs. Ann Rogan.—65, Mr. Jonathan Tiffen.

At Kendal, Barbara, widow of Thomas Lake, esq. of Liverpool.

At Airbank, Mr. Craighel.—At Ireby, 79, Mr. John Hewetson, much respected.—At Old Leamouth, Isabella, wife of Ralph Compton, esq. much respected.—At Tarraby, 87, Mr. Thomas Sutton, one of the Society of Friends.

YORKSHIRE.

A petition to the House of Commons against the further suspension of the Habeas

beas Corpus, was lately forwarded from Hull, containing the following passages:

—"That the laws already in being are sufficient to punish and repress the occasional acts of disorder which may arise from the pressure of personal distress; and that it is the part of a wise and good government to enquire into the provocations, and relieve the misery, as well as punish the excesses of the people.—"That the continued suspension of that Act of Parliament, which has justly been esteemed the palladium of English liberty, joined to the unexampled increase of the standing army, and the enactment of severe statutes against the collecting and expressing of public opinion, will tend to stifle the just complaints of the people, and to control the due exercise of the elective franchise at the ensuing general election."

The electors of several boroughs in this county have very properly resolved not to re-elect any member who has voted for the Suspension Bill. An example worthy of general imitation.

Several reports having been propagated that a considerable number of disaffected persons had risen in this county, with hostility to the government, ten persons were apprehended at Thornhill-Lees, charged "with having assembled there to carry into execution the project of a revolution, by securing the military in their quarters, seizing the arms, and securing the magistrates as hostages for the safety of such of their party as fell into the hands of government." The prisoners were seized at their house of rendezvous by a detachment of yeomanry cavalry, who escorted them to Wakefield, where they were twice examined and remanded. The greatest alarm at first prevailed throughout the county, in consequence of the detection of this supposed conspiracy. But it since appears, that the whole plot originated with a spy employed by government, named Oliver, who arrived from London, and introduced himself to the persons in custody, and "represented that all the people in the metropolis were favorable to a change in the government; that every thing was organised; and that it was absolutely settled, that on the night preceding the trial of the state-prisoners, a general rising would take place, the state-prisoners be released, &c. &c." The victims have, however, been brought to London, and are now incarcerated in some secret prison! Mr. Willans and Mr. Dickenson, of Dewsbury, have since testified before the magistrates in regard to the attempts made use of by Oliver to persuade them to unite in the conspiracy; and Lord Castlereagh has since avowed the coadjutorship of Oliver, and Mr. Canning has defended the system!

Married.] Mr. Robert Cross, jun. to Miss Stockburn.—Mr. Bielby Lee, to Miss

Medley.—Mr. Henry Green, jun. to Miss Green: all of Hull.—Mr. John Sangster, of Leeds, to Miss Rebecca Darby, of Bank-side, London.—Mr. S. J. Birchall, of Leeds, to Miss Maria Atkinson, of Cross-street.—Mr. William Pattison, to Miss Ann Baynes, both of Scarborough.—Mr. Thomas Gell, to Miss Eteson, both of Knaresborough.—Mr. William Dandison, to Miss Maria Carr, both of Barnsley.—Mr. Thomas Crossland, to Miss Elizabeth Mann, both of Holbeck.—William Dawson, esq. of Agerley, to Miss Hannah Harrison, of Ripon.—Thomas Hall, esq. of Swainland, to Miss Boyes, of Hessle.—Mr. John Goodburn Hardy, of Burton Constable, to Miss Alice Price, of York.—Mr. T. Scotchburn, to Miss Jane Harrison, both of Great Driffild.—At Walkington, C. Saltmarsh, esq. to Miss Emma Rawson, of Stoney Royde.—Mr. William Stead, of Idle, to Miss Robinson, of Esholt.—Mr. William Leake, of Stuthouse, to Miss Mary Malorie, of Barrowby Grange.—Mr. Abraham Grange, of Ossett-street Side, to Miss Hannah Oldroyd, of Middlestown.

Died.] At Hull, 62, Mrs. J. Thompson.—In Chariot-street, 59, Mrs. Mary Leonard, justly regretted.—22, Miss Ann Livingston.—In Prospect-street, Mrs. T. E. Collinson.—36, Mr. J. H. Ward, late of Epworth.—In George-street, 77, Mrs. J. Boyle.—46, Mr. John Dopkin, merchant, deservedly regretted.—In Chapel-lane, 83, Mrs. R. Taylor.—31, Mrs. R. Blakeley.

At Leeds, in Park-row, 45, Mrs. Keighley.—66, Mrs. Hildsworth.—In Albion-street, 66, Mrs. Storey.—79, Mrs. Wrigglesworth.—In Park-lane, 73, Mrs. Risby.—33, Miss Jane Pontez.

At Halifax, 41, Mr. Richard Hebden, much and deservedly regretted.—In Bullclose, 84, William Rathwell, esq. greatly respected.—26, Mrs. Eleanor Stead.—Mr. Thomas Bates, esteemed.

At Huddersfield, in Cropper's row, Mr. Henry Brook.—24, Miss Harriet Frazer.—Mr. William Horsfall.

At Howden, Mr. James Hudson, justly esteemed.—30, Mrs. W. Crowe.—91, Mrs. Millington.

At New Malton, 38, Mr. George Hudson, deservedly respected.

At Farnley, Mr. J. Hargraves.—At Scholes-park, Mr. Stephen Vevevers, suddenly, regretted.—At Barton, 41, Miss Ellen Harper.—At Knottingby, 76, Mr. Shellito.—At Watter-house, 69, Mrs. Margaret Pennington, sister to Lord Mun-easter.—At Carlton, 90, Mr. Johnson.—At Pudsey, 63, Mrs. Moss, lamented.

LANCASHIRE.

The import of American flour into Liverpool, in one week, has exceeded 41,000 barrels; and in a fortnight 84,474 barrels.

Mr. Richie, of Liverpool, who was severely wounded by the overturning of a Liverpool

[July 1,

Liverpool coach, at the time when another gentleman (Mr. Bancroft, of Manchester,) lost his life by the accident, has lately recovered 750*l.* damages from the proprietors.

Married.] Mr. John Potter, to Miss Frances Stewardson.—Mr. James Ashworth, to Miss Jane Wallace: all of Manchester.—Mr. John Mayor, to Mrs. Sarah Hill, both of Salford.—Mr. Edward Andrews, of Manchester, to Miss Frances Hargreaves, of Thistlemount.—Mr. David Bannerman, of Manchester, to Miss Mary Harrower, of Glasgow.—Mr. George Cave, of Manchester, to Miss Jane Severs, of York.—Mr. James Hardman, of Manchester, to Miss Jane Fuller, of Wells.—Mr. George Black, of Hawke-street, Copperas hill, to Miss Cecilia Robinson, of Berry-street.—Mr. William Brown, to Miss Betsy Hallsall.—Mr. James Magchell Robinson, to Miss Johnston: all of Liverpool.—Mr. James Dawson, of Carrington, to Miss Elizabeth Travis, of Chetham.—J. F. Foster, esq. of Fourfield, to Miss Caroline Bagshaw, of the Oaks, Derbyshire.

Died.] At Manchester, Mr. G. Lyall.—In Grosvenor-street, Mrs. J. Gregory.—91, Mr. T. Hulme.—Mrs. Smith, of Deansgate.—49, Mr. H. C. Bassett, solicitor.—In George-Leigh street, 108, Mrs. Catherine Prescott.—At Salford, Mr. John Clemenson.

At Liverpool, 23, Mr. Denston.—In Paradise-street, 29, Mr. John Luccock.—In Lime-street, 38, Mrs. Sarah Charnock.—67, Mrs. Frances Hudson.—In Mount-Vernon-street, Thomas Freckleton, esq.—At Rochdale, 79, James Holland, esq. a justice of the peace for this county, deservedly respected.—79, Mr. John Shepherd.

At Haugh-Hall, 50, Mr. Thomas Smith, deservedly esteemed.—At Highfield, 28, Mr. Edward Milne Withington.—At Reby, 63, Mr. John Savage.—At Broughton, 26, Mrs. J. Cullingworth.

CHESHIRE.

A meeting, convened for the purpose of petitioning against the suspension of the Habeas Corpus, was lately held at Chester, when Mr. SWANWICK moved a series of resolutions to that effect, and a petition grounded thereon. He prefaced his motion with a speech, concluding as follows:—"I have good authority for stating, that persons have been sent from Manchester to London, ironed as felons usually are, and accompanied with neck-irons, to be put on at the discretion of the officers who escorted them; and that upon examination by the secretary of state, these persons have been found guiltless of any crime, and consequently discharged. Sir, I am quite at a loss to conceive what arguments our opponents can adduce to justify them in opposing a petition against an enact-

ment which exposes Englishmen to such treatment as this. To be sure, there was some time ago a number of men at Manchester, armed with blankets; and some of our fellow-citizens, I find, are of opinion, that a blanket is a very formidable weapon—they dread a blanket as much as *Sancho Panza* did, and, perhaps, for the same reason." After a long discussion, Colonel Barnston moved a counter-petition, which was seconded by the Rev. Prebendary Maddock. A division was then called for, and a majority appeared in favour of the original petition. Both petitions were afterwards laid before parliament.

Married.] David F. Jones, esq. recorder of Chester, to Miss Anne Margaret Topping, of Whatcroft-hall.—Mr. S. Stollerfoth, jun. of Chester, to Miss Maria Augusta Tulk, of Ham-Common.—At Runcorn, Matthew Meares, esq. of Aslesworth-hall, to Miss Sarah Saneshire, of Rock-savage-Lodge.—T. L. Brooke, esq. of Mere-hall, to Miss Eliza Clough, of Oxtou-house.—The Rev. Henry Wright, of Stockport, to Miss Mary Catherine Adnutt, of Croft.—Mr. John Whitby, of Over, to Miss Martha Hignett, of Minshall.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Vernon, widow of Samuel V. esq. of Dee-bank.

At Parkgate, Charles Johnson, esq.
At Neston, 63, James Browne, esq.
At Runcorn, Mrs. Johnson.
At Congleton, 50, Mr. Joseph Roe, jun.
At Altringham, 72, Mr. John Burgess, justly respected.

DERBYSHIRE.

Some disorders have arisen in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire. Intelligence was circulated at Nottingham on Sunday the 18th, by various ministerial spies, that a rising was intended in various counties, including Nottinghamshire, on the following Monday. Towards the afternoon of that day, the numbers so increased that the magistrates sent for cavalry, who paraded the streets, when the groups gradually dispersed. About eight o'clock on Tuesday morning an express arrived with information that a large body of armed men, from Alfreton and Ripley, in Derbyshire, were on their march to Nottingham, whence they were but six miles distant. Mr. Mundy, the magistrate, in consequence, immediately set off from Nottingham with two troops of the 15th hussars. They met the insurgents at nine o'clock, about five miles from Nottingham. Some had fire-arms and the rest pikes. Their numbers were increasing, and they had, it is said, proceeded to some acts of outrage and pillage. The yeomanry corps have been called out between Derby and Nottingham. About thirty persons were apprehended with arms in their hands, and were lodged in Derby gaol.

Married.]

Married.] Sir Robert Wilmot, bart. of Chaddesden, to Mrs. Crauford, widow of Daniel C. esq.

Died.] At Derby, 77, Mr. Robert Radford, sen. justly respected.—53, Mr. Thomas Melland.—69, Mr. Benjamin Oldknow.—85, Mr. James Bacon.—33, Mr. Samuel Frith.

At the Grove, Ashborne, William Molineaux Marston, esq.—At Bridsgrove, 70, William Rawlings, esq.—At Woodhead, 22, Mr. William Riggott, much respected.—At Stanton by Dale, at an advanced age, Mr. Doar.—At Wirksworth, Miss Eliza Tomlinson.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. R. Ward, to Miss E. Greasley.—Mr. Holbrook, to Miss Ward.—Mr. William Newbold, to Miss Elizabeth Rushworth: all of Nottingham.—Mr. Robert Clarke, of Nottingham, to Miss Susannah Redman, of Clifton Lodge.—Mr. F. W. Tevells, of Nottingham, to Miss Mary Ann Barlow, of Loughborough.—William Brown Darwin, esq. of Newark, to Miss Elizabeth St. Croix, of Upper Homerton.—Mr. George Oldham, of Newark, to Miss Lacey, of Hoton.—Mr. James Bamford, of Old Ratford, to Miss Mary Beardsley, of Duffield.

Died.] At Nottingham, in Castlegate, Mrs. Wright, widow of Thomas W. esq. deservedly lamented.—72, Samuel Beardsley, esq.—Miss Sims, of Stone.—In Rutland-street, Mrs. Mary Roberts.—Mrs. Ann White.

At Newark, 79, Mr. John Robinson.—Mr. J. Fotherby.—48, Mrs. Mary Turner.

At Screveton-hall, Admiral Evelyn Sutton.—At Lound, 22, Esther, the wife of J. Walker, esq. deservedly lamented.—At Grimby, 77, the Rev. Joseph Dawson.—At North Muskham, 82, Joseph Pocklington, esq. of Barrow-house, Derwentwater.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The Louth Pitt Club, at their late dinner, it is asserted, drank as a toast, "a further suspension of the Habeas Corpus!"

Married.] Mr. H. Jackson, to Miss Maclard, both of Lincoln.—Mr. Job Cartledge, of Lincoln, to Miss Sutton, of Tattershall.—Mr. Boyle, to Miss Lumley, both of Great Grimsby.—Mr. Jas. Beverley, of Louth, to Mrs. Hellaby, of Boston.—Mr. Howarth Burrows, to Miss Mary Cochrane, both of Surfleet.—Mr. John Manby, of Bourn, to Miss Mary Berryman, of Scopwick.—Mr. Wm. Rawson, of Wrangle, to Miss Belts, of Leake.

Died.] At Lincoln, 65, the Rev. Dr. Pretyma, precenter and archdeacon of Lincoln, and prebendary of Norwich.

At Stamford, 50, Mr. G. Raff.

At Boston, 63, Mrs. E. Barnaby.

At Louth, Mr. Fenwick.

At Gainsborough, 65, Mr. J. Charlton.

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At Spalding, 30, Mr. Armstrong.

At West Ashby, 81, the Rev. W. Wills, rector of South Somercotes, Edlington, and Stewton.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

A writer in a late Leicester Chronicle states, that the Pitt Club, at Leicester, lately celebrated their annual dinner, the company consisting principally of placemen, pensioners, and tax-gatherers. "Before their dinner it would have been well, (says this writer,) if they had made the tour of the town, and explored the wretchedness and misery prevalent in this once flourishing place; many of the inhabitants being unable to procure work of any kind, while others of the manufacturers are at this time making stockings at one shilling the dozen."

We are, however, glad to observe, that at a meeting of the hosiers of Leicester, (Mr. George Carr in the chair,) it was resolved unanimously, "That it is highly reasonable that an advance of the stocking-makers' wages should be made, and that a committee should be appointed to consider how far it may be practicable to effect an immediate advance; and that such committee be requested to use its utmost exertions, by communications with the rest of the trade and otherwise, to accomplish the object in view, and that they report their proceedings to another general meeting; but that, as a general basis, this meeting is of opinion that the statement of the framework-knitters is a reasonable one."

Married.] Mr. Samuel Kirby, of Leicester, to Miss Charlotte Casson, of Thrusington.—Mr. William Neale, of Leicester, to Miss Mary Bott, of Hugglescote.—Mr. Thomas Bradley, of Leicester, to Miss Ann Rowlett, of Weston.—Mr. R. Sheffield, of Syston, to Miss Folds, of Lower Broughton.—The Rev. Andrew Burn, of Claybrook, to Miss M. Suter, of Greenwich.

Died.] At Leicester, in Southgate-street, Mrs. Allsop.—Mrs. Martin.—Mrs. Bailey.—Mr. Loseby.—In Bishopsgate-street, Mr. J. Iliffe.—Mrs. R. Poole.

At Loughborough, 26, Mr. Thomas Rennals.—21, Miss Mary Frith.

At Castle Donington, at an advanced age, Mrs. Barber.

At Ashby de la Zouch, 30, Mr. J. Thompson.

At Walton in the Wolds, 85, Mrs. Mee.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Litchfield, Hugh Dyke Acland, esq. to Mrs. Ellen Jane Robinson, daughter of the Dean of Litchfield.—R. F. Freeman, esq. of Tamworth, to Miss Paget, of Atherstone.—Capt. Pigott, to Miss James, both of Albrighton.—Mr. Godard, to Miss Eliza Palmer, both of Lane End.—Mr. John Brown, of Newcastle, to Miss Elizabeth Mawbery, near Lane End.—Mr. Thomas Herbert, of Eccleshall,

Eccleshall, to Miss Martha Parry, of Chester.

Died.] At Litchfield, at an advanced age, H. Salt, esq. F.R.S.

At Wolverhampton, 38, Mr. Job Harding, of the firm of Tarratt and Harding.

At Darlaston, 79, Mr. William Plant.

WARWICKSHIRE.

At a numerous meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants of the county of Warwick, held June 18, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning both Houses of Parliament against the renewal of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, (the Hon. H. Verney, high sheriff, in the chair,) the following among other resolutions were unanimously adopted:—"That with the utmost concern and dismay, we saw that Act, so essential to the personal safety of every individual in the kingdom, commonly called the Act of Habeas Corpus, suspended by Parliament at the commencement of the present session.—That, viewing all the circumstances of the case, we cannot but think, that the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act was resorted to by his Majesty's ministers, not through fear of any real danger to the government, but, in conjunction with other measures, for the purpose of stifling the voice of the people, and preventing them from obtaining that economy and retrenchment in the public expenditure, that redress of grievances, and that amelioration of the state of the country, which the numerous petitions presented to the House of Commons demanded. That at the present moment it is the imperative duty of the people to stand forward in defence of their liberties, because from the measures pursued by ministers, there is reason to apprehend, that a settled plan exists for the total subversion of them. A large standing army has been kept up in time of peace, the Habeas Corpus Act has been suspended, Bills have been passed materially affecting the right of petition, and directly tending to prevent any expression of popular opinion: and, not content with these violations of the principles of the Constitution, by authority of Parliament, ministers have set themselves above the laws. And by their circular letter to the lords lieutenants of counties, have, in one instance, given a power to every magistrate in the kingdom, which the law denies to the highest legal officer in it, and in another, by their answer to the queries of the magistrates of Berkshire, have taken from the whole body of the magistracy, a right which by an Act of the 31st of the present king, entitled, "An Act for the better regulation of county gaols and other places of confinement," is secured to them, and which it is made imperative upon them to exercise;—thus they have assumed that power of dispensing with, and of suspending, the laws,

the exercise of which was one of the charges against James the Second, and materially contributed to induce the people to withdraw their allegiance from that sovereign, and to place the present reigning family on the throne of these realms."

The venerable and venerated Dr. PARR spoke with patriotic fervor at this meeting. The sheriff presided, but refused to sign the resolutions, for which purpose Mr. Canning was voted into the chair.

At a late special meeting of the guardians and overseers of the poor in Birmingham, it was unanimously resolved that the following plan, which has been maturely considered, and which appears to be best calculated, under existing circumstances, to meet the exigencies of the town, and to equalize the heavy burthens which are so disproportionately borne by the present payers of poor-rates, be adopted:—"That, as a preliminary step, the whole of the levies be strictly and impartially enforced upon all houses and other premises assessed at ten pounds per annum, or three shillings and four-pence per levy, and upwards.—That in the next place, the occupiers of all houses and premises assessed at seven pounds per annum, or two shillings and four-pence per levy, and upwards, be compelled to pay poor-rates.—That, when the above shall have been carried into effect, the whole of the remaining houses and premises should be made to contribute to the poor-rates."

It appears that above 7000 houses in Birmingham have long paid no poor-rates. Surely ought not these rates to be levied in an ascending ratio, so as to keep pace with means and claims?

A fire broke out at Birmingham, in the extensive mills, called Water-street Mills, situated by the side of the Birmingham canal. In a few hours this vast pile of buildings was entirely consumed. The value of the property is supposed not to be less than 200,000l.

Married.] The Rev. William Hutchins, of Birmingham, to Miss Hannah Sing, of Bridgnorth.—Osman Ricardo, esq. of Gatscomb-park, to Harriet, daughter of Robert Harvey Mallory, esq. of Woodcote.—Mr. Wilson, of Exhall, to Miss Howlotte, of Foleshill.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. Thomas Smith.—In Barford-street, 57, Mr. Samuel Piercey, generally respected. — Mrs. Martha Vickers.

At Grove-park, 83, the Hon. James Dormer, suddenly.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. D. Evans, to Miss Nicholas, both of Shrewsbury.—Mr. Bronghall, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Lloyd, of Upton Magna.—The Rev. B. Edwardes, rector of Frodesley, to Miss Hannah Sophia Hall, of London.—Mr. William Stanway, of Wellington, to Miss Mary Barnes, of Worcester.

Worcester.—Mr. Leeke, of Sugden, to Miss Tew, of Edstaston-park.—Mr. Joseph Belcher, of Coten, to Miss Mary Bullock, of Aston.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Alcock.

At Ludlow, 23, Mr. Thomas Weaver, deservedly regretted.

At Whitchurch, William Wickstead, esq. a justice of the peace for this county.

At Chesterton, 64, Mrs. Backe, widow of Thomas B. esq.

At Hopton-castle, Mr. Merrick, justly respected.—At Tong, 25, Mrs. John Ward.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. John Wheeley Lea, of Worcester, to Miss Mason, of Peaton.—At Kidderminster, Edward Amphlett, esq. of Kemsey-house, to Miss Caroline Turner, of Park-Hall.—At Kidderminster, Mr. W. Cox Daughtrey, to Miss Hannah Roberts.—Mr. Richard Highway, to Miss Martha Hill, both of Bewdley.

Died.] At Moneyhall Hall, William Hicks, esq. many years a magistrate for the counties of Warwick and Worcester.

At Lye-house, the Rev. Matthew Booker.

At his residence, Old Swinford, near Stourbridge, at an advanced age, the Rev. Benjamin Carpenter, a man of exemplary piety and virtue. In early life he was sent to the Unitarian academy of Daventry, where he studied under Dr. Ashworth, and was educated in the principles of Protestant non-conformity; here he remained some years, and during the latter part of the time assisted in the tuition of the younger students. Being invited by a Dissenting congregation of Bloxham, in Oxfordshire, to undertake the office of pastor to that society, he accepted the situation, and, leaving Daventry, now first entered upon the discharge of the important duties attendant upon this honorable avocation. He afterwards officiated in the same capacity, successively, at West-Bromwich, Stourbridge, and Clapham; and, in 1807, again became one of the pastors of the Stourbridge Unitarian chapel. Whilst in this latter situation, he engaged with his co-adjutor, the Rev. James Scott, to preach on alternate Sundays at Cradeley, conformably to the wishes of the religious society assembling in that place. In the assiduous prosecution of the pious labours of his office, Mr. Carpenter continued till the hand of Death removed him from this changeful scene of the joys and sorrows of mortality, to appear before the tribunal of his Maker and his Judge, and to receive that high reward which a beneficent Creator hath promised to all those who keep his commandments and walk in the paths of virtue and holiness. Mr. C. was possessed of considerable literary attainments; and his various compositions exhibit much originality of thought and expression, which add greatly

to the interest of the perusal; whilst they are, at the same time, characterized by a simplicity of style not less pleasing, and which renders them intelligible even to those of very inferior capacities. His uniform and well-directed benevolence, and his anxious solicitude for the best interests of those around him, will cause his memory to be revered by all with whom he was more immediately connected, and especially by the large and respectable congregations, who, by his death, are deprived of an able instructor, a prudent counsellor, and a sincere friend; whilst those whom the vicissitudes of fortune have placed in adverse circumstances, will mourn the loss of one, who, while he lived, was ever ready to alleviate their distresses, and to afford whatever consolation in his power, their several necessities might seem to require.

"Sunt etiam sui præmia laudi."

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Paul Prosser, esq. of Garway, to Miss Mary Price, of Langila Great-house.—The Rev. Ralph Leckley, vicar of Much Dewchurch, to Miss Mary Phillips, of Bryngwyn.—The Rev. George Sherwood, A.M. to Miss Penelope Symonds, of Dineder.—Mr. Thomas Morris, of Bodenham, to Miss Charlotte Morris, of Newbury.

Died.] At Leominster, James Baily Toldervy, esq.—Miss Lydia Jennings.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

A petition was lately presented from the merchants and traders of Bristol, by Mr. Hart Davis, stating their opinion, that the late Exchequer-Bill Loan, proposed for the general relief of the working orders, was wholly inadequate to any efficient alleviation of the necessities of the country, and praying measures of greater efficacy by public retrenchment and the lowering of taxes, as indispensable to remove the distresses of the country. It was ordered to be laid on the table.

We are favoured by a correspondent at Bristol with the following additional instance of the munificence of the late RICHARD REYNOLDS:—Besides vesting in trustees, some years since, (May 1809,) an estate or estates, situate in Monmouthshire, then worth about 800*l.* per annum, for discretionary appropriation among that and six other charitable establishments in this city, according to their necessities; "any charity funding any of its annual income (except legacies) excluded, while it continued to do so;" he had also, from time to time, (independently of an annual subscription of ten guineas,) contributed anonymously about 3000*l.* On the occasion alluded to, (the evening after his funeral,) the treasurer reminded the committee, that about eighteen months since an offer had been made, by an unknown individual, of one thousand pounds, upon

the condition that that, and the present funded property of the charity, (now upwards of 30,000*l.* 3 per cents.; 13,000*l.* 4 per cents.; 10,000*l.* O. S. S. annuities; the annual statement for 1813 being the latest now before me—these sums are below rather than above the truth,) should be invested in landed freehold property. I forget the precise reasons that prevailed with a general bond of the trustees for declining the boon upon those conditions; but the donor, nevertheless, requested the treasurer to retain 500*l.* of the 1000*l.* which had been already paid into his hands, and use it and announce it for the benefit of the charity how and when he pleased. The treasurer, Mr. Alderman William Fripp, also reported, that the same 500*l.* existed in the shape of an Exchequer-bill, or bills, purchased at the time alluded to.

Married.] John Alderson, esq. R.N. to Miss Mary Ann Murch.—Mr. Henry Dodd, to Miss Ann Clark.—Mr. S. Naish, to Miss Hannah Cole, all of Bristol.—Mr. Charles Weston, of Bristol, to Miss Mary Edwards, of Caerleon.—Mr. C. K. Freeth, to Miss Mew, both of Tewkesbury.—William Emmett, of Downend-Hill, to Louisa Smartfoot, of the Grove, Bristol, both of the Society of Friends.—The Rev. John Burder, A.M. of Stroud, to Miss Corbett, of Reading.—Mr. John Evans, of Rodmore, to Miss Mary Dorrington, of the Bearn-farm.—Mr. William Butt, of Standish, to Miss Sophia Butt, of Walsworth.—Mr. E. Walkley, to Miss Harrison, both of Kingstanley.

Died.] At Gloucester, in Eastgate-street, 80, Roynon Jones, esq. receiver-general for this county.

At Clifton, Lady Cosby, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Cosby.—54, the Rev. William Faraday, regretted.—Elizabeth, wife of A. Carrick, M.D.

At Bristol, 23, Mr. Samuel Wise.—Miss Ellen Eliza Weeks.—On Kingsdown, 48, Letitia, wife of John Brown, esq. of Trelawney, Jamaica.—In Broadmead, Mrs. Long.—In Queen-square, Mrs. S. H. Short.

At Cheltenham, 63, Mr. J. Sparrow, regretted.—Lady Elford, wife of Sir William Elford, bart.

At Holly-house, Celia, wife of J. B. Bence, esq. much and deservedly esteemed.

At Barley Wood, Sarah, one of the sisters of that ornament of her sex and of literature, Mrs. Hannah More.—At Coln Rogers, Eliza, wife of John Meltington, esq. justly regretted.—At Field Lodge, 75, James Fuller, esq.—At Chew Magna, 83, J. Harford, esq.

OXFORDSHIRE.

In full convocation, the University seal was affixed to a petition to the House of Commons against the Bill now pending in

Parliament, for enabling ecclesiastical persons and others to make leases of tithes, so as to bind their successors.

The Chancellor's prizes were adjudged to the following gentlemen:—

Latin Verses—*Regnum Persicum a Cyro fundatum*—To Jas. S. Boone, commoner of Christ-Church.

English Essay—*On the Union of Classical with Mathematical Studies*—To Chas. A. Ogilvie, fellow of Baliol College.

Latin Essay—*Quam vim habeat ad informandos Juvenum Animos Poetarum Lectio*—To Thos. Arnold, fellow of Oriel.

English Verse—Sir Roger Newdigate's prize—*The Farnesse Hercules*—To Jas. S. Boone, commoner of Christ-Church.

Mr. R. Peele, son of Sir Robert Peele, the eminent cotton manufacturer, was lately elected member for the University, in place of Mr. Abbot, created Lord Colchester.

Married.] Mr. Taylor, to Miss Maria Freeman, both of Oxford.—Mr. Richard Carter, of Woodstock, to Miss S. Eldridge, of Shillingford.—Henry Philip Powys, esq. of Hardwick-house, to Miss Julia Barrington.—At Burford, Mr. John Festus Fegan, of Calais, to Miss Maria Ansell, of Burford.—Mr. R. North, of Worton, to Miss M. Ibell, of Deddington.

Died.] At Oxford, in Magdalen parish, 75, Thomas Mayow, esq.—70, Mrs. Ann Rought, deservedly regretted.—In Pembroke-street, 40, Mrs. Smyth.—22, Miss Mary Bulley, much esteemed.—Mr. Booth, 50, Mr. William Dry, much respected.

At Ensham, 54, Mr. Thomas Preston, deservedly regretted.—Mr. Blake.—At Benson, Mr. Newbury.—At Cowley-house, 69, Mrs. Cholmondeley.

BUCKS AND BERKS.

At a meeting of the county of Berks, lately held at Reading, a petition to Parliament against the renewal of the suspension of the Habeas Act was almost unanimously adopted. The meeting was numerously attended. Lord Folkstone proposed the petition, after a most admirable speech; and it was seconded by Thomas Goodlake, esq.

Married.] Mr. William Tomkins, of Shepton Lee, to Miss Sarah Lambourne, of Fencott.

Died.] At Aylesbury, 73, Mrs. Elizabeth Dagnall.

At Speenhamland, 43, John Calley, esq. late of Langley.

At Bear-hill, 77, Martin Fonnerean, esq.

At Bell-hill, Mary, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Leveson Gower.

HERTS AND BEDS.

At a numerous and most respectable meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants of the county of Hertford, held at Hertford, 7th of June, in pursuance of a requisition to the high sheriff, Edmund Morris, esq. in the chair, it was resolved,—
“That

"That this meeting has learnt, with feelings of regret and alarm, that his Majesty's ministers have announced their intention of proposing a further suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.—That until the present year there existed no precedent in the history of this country, which could sanction the suspension of that most important statute, in a time of profound peace, and of undisputed succession to the throne of these realms.—That it is the opinion of this meeting, that no circumstances can justify the suspension of that inestimable security of the personal liberties of the people, but such as carry conviction of the imminent danger of the state, and of the inadequacy of the established law of the land, to insure its security.—That this meeting is of opinion, that all measures which accustom the people to the loss or privation of their constitutional rights, necessarily tend to lessen their attachment to them, and feels itself bound to protest against the novel and dangerous practice of suspending the ancient and constitutional securities of our liberties at a time, and under circumstances, in which it is manifest that the existing laws, when administered, are fully adequate to the repression of any disturbance or commotion which can be contemplated as likely to flow from the present distresses or disappointments of the people."

It is afflicting to observe that the names of eight or nine hundred political parasites could be found in the great and independent county of Hertford, to affix to a public declaration, having the shameless object voluntarily to *sanction* the renewed suspension of the Habeas Corpus. But, as five of these signatures appear without Christian names, we hope that imbecility, or alienation of mind, has been one of the causes of such base prostitution; or we may, perhaps, infer from this fact, that these and other names have been annexed to this document without the knowledge of the parties. We would, indeed, hope any thing to redeem Englishmen from the ignominy of opposing the honorable exertions of those of their countrymen, whose sole purpose it is to preserve their dearest rights as freemen.

Married.] At Widdial, Henry Newbould, esq. of Bridgefield, to Miss Mary Williamson, of Buntingford.—Mr. William Simons, to Miss Maria Warren, both of Royston.

Died.] At Cheshunt, 88, Mr. William Hunt.

At Walkerne, Rev. Benjamin Heath, D.D. rector of that parish, fellow of Eton College, and formerly fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

At Little Berkhamstead, 21, John Stratton, esq.—At Aldenham, 28, Eliza Jane, wife of John Mackintosh, esq.

At Hitchin, 37, Mr. John Maidens.—40, Mr. William Button.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Wm. Tyler Smyth, to Miss Percival, both of Northampton.—Mr. Wm. Buckle, to Miss Crisp, both of Peterborough.—Mr. William Adams, of Whaplode, to Mrs. Gailey, of Peterborough.

Died.] At Peterborough, 56, Mrs. M. Glenton.

At Screveton, Adm. Sutton.—At Southwick-hall, Miss Mary Isabella Lynn.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTS.

The Literary and Debating Society of the University have made application to the Vice Chancellor for permission to resume their meetings, but in vain!

Married.] Capt. H. Custance, of Cambridge, to Miss Elizabeth White, of Paul's Grove, Hants.

Died.] At Cambridge, 27, Mr. Frederick Smith.

At Ely, 64, Mrs. J. Brown.

At Huntingdon, 84, Mrs. Smith, widow of the Rev. John Smith, master of the grammar-school there.

NORFOLK.

Mr. Coke, in an admirable address to the freeholders of Norfolk, on the subject of the late unfortunate election, says, in conclusion,—“That we have failed is owing to no change of opinion on your part with regard to that public policy on which your recovery from your present difficulties depends. It is owing to the most open and the most scandalous abuse of power ever practised at a county election; to the influence of threats and of temptations unexampled even in these corrupt times; and to transactions the most violent and the most indecorous, in quarters where words of peace ought alone to be heard. Writings the most wicked and inflammatory, accusations the most false and atrocious, vociferated daily by a band of ruffians, had, from the beginning, excited a spirit of riot and even of murder in a part of the population, already suffering under want; and pointed me out as the cause of their distresses, and the fit and only object of their revenge. It was to my support of the Corn Bill that all their privations were attributed; it was by my introduction of machinery in agriculture, that their labour was abridged: their grievances demanded a victim, and it was through my fall that they were to be redressed.”

The proprietors of the unfortunate steam vessel at Norwich, have repaired the damage, and substituted muscular power for that of steam, and the boat has made her late voyages by the aid of four horses, placed on a platform, where they work the paddles or oars, with competent power and perfect safety.

Married.]

Married.] Mr. Joseph Geldart, jun. of Norwich, to Miss Mary Cook Wise, of Maidenhead Thicket, and both of the Society of Friends.—Mr. Francis Neale, to Miss Susannah Robinson, both of Yarmouth.—Mr. Chas. Townsend, of Slatham, to Miss Sarah Botts, of Norwich.

Died.] At Norwich, 48, Mr. Robert Chettleburgh.—In St. Andrew's, 74, Mrs. Hepkin.

At Lynn, Mrs. Parker.

At Swaffham, 43, Mr. William Keddle.—67, Mr. William Lisseman.

At Great Melton-hall, 86, Sir John Lombe, bart.—At Gawty-hall, 74, Rebecca, widow of the Rev. Gervas Holmes, vicar of Melton Parva.—At Roudham, 26, Mr. Thomas Harvey.—At Southtown, 76, Mrs. Elizabeth Dobson, of Yarmouth.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. George Bayley, of Ipswich, to Miss Sarah Ralph, of Trimley.—Mr. Henry Mobbs, to Miss Ann Philpot, of Bungay.—Mr. John Shave, wine-merchant, to Miss Daniels, both of Sudbury.—Mr. T. Barber, to Miss Whiting, both of Knoddeshall.—Mr. William Fenn, of Cockfield, to Miss Mary Ann Brown, of Chipping Ongar.—Mr. Charles Hills, of Mildenhall, to Miss Ellington, of Barton Mills.

Died.] At Bury, Mrs. S. M. Complin.—Mr. John Sparrow.

At Ipswich, Mr. James Brady.—38, Mr. James Candy.

At Ludbury, Mrs. Letitia Hopkins.

At Stowmarket, 50, Mrs. Miller.—81, Mrs. Prudence Pettitt.

At Hoxne, William Berther Scott, M.D. respected for his professional attainments and private character.

At Rede, Mrs. J. Whymark.—At Hadleigh, 72, Mr. A. Dunningham, formerly a merchant at Colchester.—At Rickingham, 26, Mrs. Mary Davey, of Chiswell-street, London.

ESSEX.

A great number of labourers and other poor have recently been wandering about this county unemployed.

Married.] Mr. Squirrel, to Miss R. Randfield, both of Harwich.—Mr. Chaplin, of Colchester, to Miss Sarah Lambert, of Panfield-hall.—James Steward, esq. of Church-hall, Paglesham, to Miss Alice Luell, of Prittlewell.—Mr. T. Manning, of Manningtree, to Miss Harriet Cook, of Ipswich.—Mr. Bridge, of Horndon, to Miss Mary Dean, of Springfield.

Died.] At Colchester, 53, Mr. J. W. Ashwell.

At Maldon, 88, Joseph Pattison, esq.

At Woodford, Mrs. Charlotte Sophia Mounsher.

At Leyton, Mrs. T. Mildred, late of Lambeth.—At Beerchurch, Mr. John Bloomfield.

KENT.

A numerous and respectable meeting of the freeholders of the county of Kent was lately held at Maidstone.—Henry Morland, esq. high sheriff, in the chair. *The Earl of Thanet*, in an able speech, called upon the meeting to resist the tyrannical invasions of ministers on their liberties, and concluded by moving that a petition be presented to the House of Commons, praying that the Habeas Corpus Act be no farther suspended. *Mr. Rider* seconded the motion. *Sir Robert Wilson* made a long and able speech in support of the motion. In conclusion he observed, "that the value of the verdict of an English jury was well known by the result of the late trials for high treason, during the whole of which he was present. Indeed there was no safeguard against the machinations of those ministers who dared to protect dealers in misery, crime, and blood—a Reynolds, an Oliver, and a Castles. It became, therefore, the duty of the people more strictly to discharge their duty. Nations and countries might be ravaged by time, and time would again repair the destruction: countries might be subject to usurpations, but a persevering spirit of independence would overthrow the usurpers. As Englishmen, then, we had a right to the constitution, the whole constitution, and nothing but the constitution, to the trial by jury, and the Habeas Corpus Act; and he sincerely trusted that they would make every constitutional effort to preserve and recover those rights." The question on the petition was then put, and carried in the affirmative, with only one dissentient voice.

Married.] Mr. John Field, to Miss Ann Collins.—Mr. H. Willis, to Miss Corin: all of Canterbury.—John James Pierce, of Canterbury, to Miss Elizabeth King, of Margate.—At Dover, Mr. Charles Lant, to Miss Mary Hindley.—Mr. John Worsfold, to Miss Mary Ann Thomas.—At Folkestone, Mr. Thomas Burvell, to Miss Elizabeth Crumby.—Mr. John Fowler, jun. to Miss Mary Hurst, both of Ramsgate.—The Rev. Mr. Woodhouse, of Norton, to Miss A. King, daughter of the Bishop of Rochester.—The Rev. Chareley Edward Dering, rector of Pluckley, to Miss Maria Price.—At Queenborough, Lient. J. M. Hutchinson, R.N. to Miss E. A. Hurd.

Died.] At Canterbury, in St. George's place, 74, Mr. James Warren.—In Watling-street, Mrs. Austen.—At an advanced age, Mr. E. Hobbs.

At Chatham, 55, Mr. Thomas Deane.—79, Mr. R. Eccles.—30, Mr. John Bond.

At Rochester, at an advanced age, John Simmons, esq. an alderman of that city, greatly regretted.—In Troy-town, 70, Mrs. Marriner.

At Deal, 75, Mr. Henry Maxter.

At

At Sandwich, 76, John Matson, esq.
At Folkestone, Miss Mary Dawson.—
61, Mrs. J. Boxer.—81, Mrs. Smith.—75,
Mr. W. Hains.

SUSSEX.

Mr. Haskisson lately presented a petition from certain wool growers near Arundel, against the importation of foreign wool.

Married.] The Rev. J. Pannell, of Whit-
tering, to Miss Lucy Wilder, of Purley-
hall.—The Rev. M. Smelt, rector of
Slindon and Binstead, to Miss Williams,
of Kennington.

Died.] At Moulse Combe-place, Miss
Elizabeth Tilstone.—At Catsfield, Miss
Mary Anne Fuller.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Southampton, the Rev.
Robt. Heath, to Miss Byron, daughter of
the late Capt. Geo. Anson B., R.N.—Mr.
H. Lucas, of Southampton, to Miss Sabin,
of Titchfield.—Mr. Hallman, to Miss P.
Drew:—Mr. E. Williams, to Mrs. C. M.
Bevis: all of Southampton.—Mr. Josiah
Webb, of Portsmouth, to Miss Eliz. Ed-
monson, of Worcester.—Mr. Scalls, of
Portsea, to Miss Hicks, of Havant.—Robt.
Cole, esq. to Miss Wilding, both of the
Isle of Wight.

Died.] At Portsmouth, 45, Mr. John
Bunbey.—Suddenly, Mr. Rich. Kemp.—
71, Richard Burbey, esq. banker, highly
esteemed.

At Portsea, 24, Miss Taylor.—22, Mr.
Richard Collins.

At Gosport, Lieut. F. Parmeter.

At Alresford, 69, Wm. Harris, esq. justly
respected and regretted by his friends and
the poor.—At Northam, Mrs. Atkins, wife
of Capt. A.—At Tratton, Lieut. R. Thomp-
son, generally respected.

WILTSHIRE.

A petition from the inhabitants of Trow-
bridge has lately been presented to the
House of Commons on the poor-rates. It
stated that the population of that town is
estimated at less than 7000, and that up-
wards of 4000*l.* was expended last year in
the maintenance of the poor, and the in-
creasing burthen cannot be supported by
the rich; and praying that measures may
be adopted to afford redress.

Married.] At Bradford, the Rev. J.
Hayward, of Marshfield, to Miss Amelia
Bush.—Mr. W. H. Haviland, of Ciren-
cester, to Miss Susan Roberts, of Malms-
bury.—Mr. B. Hart, of Marksbury, to
Miss King.—Mr. John Gibbs, of Westbury,
to Miss Gooldeen, of Temple Cloud.

Died.] At Marlborough, Mr. Wm. Day.
—Mrs. H. Shepperd.

At Trowbridge, Wm. Cockell, esq.

At Mere, Mrs. Denny.—At Rudside,
54, Mrs. Levoc; and in three days after,
20, Mrs. Prye, her mother.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A public meeting was lately held at

Bath to petition Parliament to adopt mea-
sures for the abolition of the present prac-
tice of employing boys to climb chimneys.
The meeting was numerously attended,
and unanimous in its humane determi-
nation.

Married.] Mr. Jacob Titley, to Miss
Tongue, both of Bath.—The Rev. Fred.
Thruston, to Miss Laura Gibbons, of So-
merset-place, Bath.—Mr. Henry Hine, of
Bath-street, to Miss Mary Ford, of Bridg-
water.—At Bath, Mr. R. Smith, to Mrs.
Clarke, of Southampton.—A. Hamilton,
esq. of George-street, Bath, to Miss Eliza
Urquhart, of Broad Mayne.—Jas. Broom,
esq. of Bath, to Miss Charlotte Holt, of
Knightsbridge.

Died.] At Bath, in the Circus, Charlotte
Viscountess Newcomen.—In Bladud's-
buildings, Mrs. Cath. Plumpton.—Capt.
Remington, of the E. I. Co.'s service.—In
New King-street, Miss Robins.—In St.
James-street, 77, Mr. T. Taylor.—In Rus-
sell-street, Mrs. Whitmore, mother of Tho.
W. esq. M.P.—On the South Parade, the
Rev. Philip York, youngest son of the late
Dr. Yorke, bishop of Ely.—In Pulteney-
street, suddenly, Lady Riddell, widow of
Sir Tho. Miller R. bart. of Argyleshire.

At Walcot, Mr. Francis.

At Huntspill, Mr. Michael Jeffery.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Weymouth, Mr. William
Couch, to Miss S. Oakley.—At Wyke-
church, Lieut. T. Swayne, of the West-Ind-
ia Rangers, to Miss Jane Wilkinson.—
Mr. Charles Williams, to Miss Auton, both
of Poole.—At Tarrant Moncton, Wm.
Sanders Paterson, esq. of Dunsford-lodge,
Surrey, to Miss Louisa Bridge, of Winford
Eagle.

DEVONSHIRE.

Lord Ebrington has lately addressed the
Devonshire freeholders, declaring he has
resigned his seat for Buckingham, owing
to a difference in political opinion with
those to whom he owed that seat; and that
he looks up to being returned hereafter
by them for the county of Devon. Such
integrity merits an appropriate reward.

—The poor rates of the parish of Plym-
stock, which, three years since, was only
50*l.* per annum, is now upwards of 2000*l.*

Married.] T. J. Spargo, esq. of the 87th
foot, to Miss Jane Donnell, of Exeter.—
Mr. Charles Rowe, to Miss Betsey Frost,
both of Collumpton.—The Rev. C. Bird-
wood, to Miss Grigg, both of Plymouth.
—Henry Seymour, esq. of Northbrook
Lodge, to Miss Jane Hopkinson, of the
Circus, Bath.—John Yarde, esq. of Tron-
bridge-house, to Miss Ley, of Parkham.
—Mr. Thomas Parrott, of Deptford-court,
to Miss Elizabeth Audrienne Winter, of
Hareston.

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. James Wrey-
ford, justly regretted.—In the Close, 79,
Mrs. Mary Burrow, deservedly lamented.

At

At Plymouth, Mr. J. F. Rattenbury, chamberlain to that Corporation.—Capt. Manley, of the royal navy.—At Dock, Mrs. Lagger, widow of Joseph L. esq.—At Moreton Hampstead, 67, Mr. John Ellis.—At Tapley, John Cleveland, esq. much respected and lamented. He represented the borough of Barnstaple upwards of thirty years.

CORNWALL.

Married.] M. B. Clare, M.D. physician-general of Jamaica, to Miss Margaret Graham, of St. Mawes.—The Rev. J. Lukin, to Miss Catherine Ann Mayow, of Bray.

Died.] At Falmouth, 67, Mr. Henry Stephens.—34, Mrs. Matilda Paul, wife of Lieut. P. of the royal navy.—84, Mr. Thomas Gibbs.—Mr. John Harris.

At Penryn, 82, Mrs. Margaret Heame.—At Helston, Miss Catherine Bassett, sister to Lord De Dunstanville.

WALES.

Married.] Mr. Atkinson, of Conway, to Miss Wynne, of Aber.—John Walters, esq. of Newcastle Emlyn, to Miss Ann Bowen, of Waun-Ifor.—The Rev. Walter Williams, vicar of Trallog, to Miss Bennett, of Brecon.—Henry Benson, esq. to Miss Mary Hughes, of Aberystwith.—Capt. Charles Blomer, late of the 31st regt. of foot, to Miss Eliz. Phelps Martin, of Withybush, Pembrokeshire.

Died.] At Kidwelly, 75, John Roberts, esq.

At Carmarthen, Mrs. E. Thomas, deservedly regretted.

At Aberystwith, 29, Lieut. Hide, of the 81st. regt.

At Landilo, Miss Williams, suddenly, highly esteemed.

At Mount Hazel, Caernarvonshire, 74, Thomas Lewis, esq. deservedly respected.

At Lampeter, 70, G. Armstrong, esq. of Annaduff castle, county of Leitrim.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] Jas. Corrichton, esq. to Catherine, daughter of the late Rev. A. Small, D.D. of Kilconquhar, Fifeshire.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Lieut. John Hill, R.N.

At Aberdeen, Mrs. Murray, widow of Jas. M. esq. late merchant at Campvere.—56, Mrs. Hay, widow of the Rev. Hugh H. one of the ministers of this city.

DEATH ABROAD.

At his house at Sydney, Ellis Bent, esq. M.A. Judge Advocate of the colony of

New South Wales. The character of this justly lamented magistrate, who was removed from life at the early period of thirty-two years of age, by a disorder occasioned, probably, by the intenseness of his application to the arduous duties of his profession, was a character of no common interest; which appears to have been formed by a combination of circumstances peculiar to himself. Distinguished, during the course of the preparatory studies for his profession, by unremitted application, and the consequent attainment of literary eminence, and, at the same time, by a temper rather pensive and abstracted, he had not been called to the bar four years when he was appointed to a situation which, to such a mind as his, must have been, perhaps, the most interesting in which he could have been placed. The great principle which seems to have occupied his mind, and animated his exertions, was the contemplation of an intellectual and moral process, in which he himself was actively concerned, and in the completion of which all the best interests of the human race were involved. Mr. Judge-Advocate Bent has left behind him a widow and five young children (one of which was born since his death), his father (Robert Bent, esq.), his mother, three sisters, and his brother (Jeffery Bent, esq. who, being judge of the Court of Equity, attended his funeral as chief mourner),—to lament his loss. As in domestic and social life he discharged every relative duty with a glow of affection which necessarily kindled a return of affection, so in public life he discharged the duties of his elevated and important situation with that uprightness of principle, and with that justice, tempered with mercy, which rendered him the object of universal respect.—The report of the committee of the House of Commons on the state of the colony of New South Wales, their approbation of the arrangements suggested by him in the legal department, and the appointment of his brother to the office of judge of the newly-instituted Court of Equity—are standing testimonials of the opinion which was entertained of his ability and integrity; and the grief which was occasioned by his death appears by the account which is given in the Sydney Gazette of his funeral, which was attended by the governor, the officers, civil and military, and by the general population of the place.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Many Communications came to hand too late—Correspondence after the 10th, and Varieties, &c. after the 18th.

Pressure of matter has obliged us to defer the *Continuations of FOXIANA, COLLECTANEA DIETETICA, DENNIS'S ESSAY, the PUBLIC LIBRARIES, and the POPULATION RETURNS.*—Mr. FABER'S admirable *Essay* will be continued in our next.

Papers tending either to controvert or to confirm the new *Theory of Gravitation*, will be acceptable

Our *SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER* will be published on the 31st of July.